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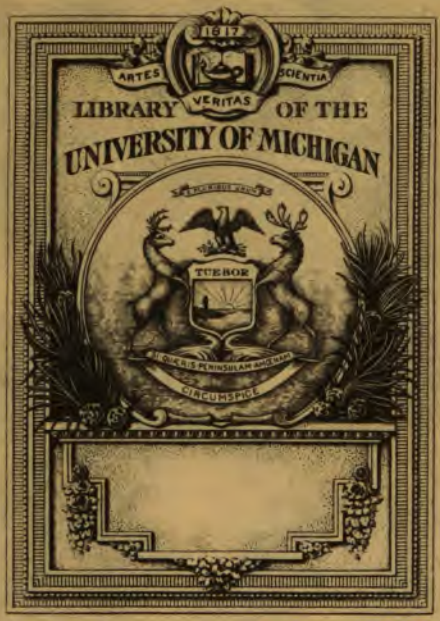

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Prof. Preston W. Slosson

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Women's Halls | Reynolds Club | Mitchell Tower | Bartlett Gymnasium

THE TOWERS

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The University of Chicago
An Official Guide

By
DAVID ALLAN ROBERTSON
Associate Professor of English
Secretary to the President

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
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INTRODUCTION

This guidebook, containing some mention of all the existing buildings of the University of Chicago, is designed to emphasize especially those structures which can be visited by persons who can give only a short period to the study of the institution. In addition to such practical information as has been sought by many who have already journeyed to the quadrangles, it seeks to be of service especially to new students by giving some notion of the kind of people who contributed to the making of the University—not only those who gave funds for buildings and endowments, but those who, as trustees and members of the Faculties, have devoted themselves loyally to its advancement. Not all, of course, can be even mentioned, for the members of the Faculties alone number over four hundred and fifty. When, however, a particular room or building is associated with a particular person that relationship is noted in the belief that visitors will be glad to regard the institution, not only as an architectural museum, but as a habitat of scholars who are contributing to the increase of knowledge and the enrichment of human life.

Most of the photographs were made by Associate Professor W. J. G. Land and the writer. In compiling the text free use has been made of already existing descriptions in the *University Record* and the *Annual Register*. Because the development of the University is so rapid, and especially because of the haste necessary to produce this volume in time for the use of Quarter-Centennial visitors, errors and omissions are doubtless manifold. Corrections and suggestions will be gratefully received.

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A HISTORICAL SKETCH

The city of Chicago was not yet twenty years old when there was founded in it by Hon. Stephen A. Douglas a University of Chicago. This institution was a small Baptist college built on land lying west of Cottage Grove Avenue at Thirty-fourth Street. Until 1886 this college served well an appreciative community. In 1886, however, financial difficulties forced its extinction.

The Old University had been dead but a short time when T. W. Goodspeed and others interested in establishing a collegiate foundation in Chicago began to make plans for a new university. About this time also John D. Rockefeller, who had already become one of the leading business men of the country, interested himself in the possible foundation of a college in New York or Chicago. The American Baptist Education Society, of which F. T. Gates was secretary, was studying the problem of a new collegiate institution. In December, 1888, the Education Society approved an effort to establish a well-equipped institution in Chicago. At the annual meeting of the Education Society in May, 1889, the Society formally resolved to take immediate steps toward the foundation of a college in the city of Chicago. To make this possible Mr. Rockefeller at once subscribed $600,000 toward an endowment fund on the condition that $400,000 be pledged before June 1, 1890. Mr. Goodspeed and Mr. Gates at once undertook the raising of the fund. This was accomplished, and in addition there was secured from Marshall Field, of Chicago, a block and a half of ground valued at $125,000 as a site for the new institution. From Mr. Field two and a half additional blocks were afterward purchased. At the annual meeting of the Society in May, 1890,

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held in Chicago, the Board of the Society adopted articles of incorporation and a charter for the new institution. September 10, 1890, the University of Chicago was incorporated by John D. Rockefeller, E. Nelson Blake, Marshall Field, Fred T. Gates, Francis E. Hinckley, and Thomas W. Goodspeed. The name of the corporation is "The University of Chicago." The following Trustees were chosen: E. Nelson Blake, first President of the Board, Edward Goodman, Herman H. Kohlsaat, George C. Walker, William R. Harper, Andrew MacLeish, Martin A. Ryerson, Henry A. Rust, Alonzo K. Parker, Joseph M. Bailey, Charles C. Bowen, Charles L. Hutchinson, Frederick A. Smith, George A. Pillsbury, Ferdinand W. Peck, Daniel L. Shorey, Francis E. Hinckley, John W. Midgley, Eli B. Felsenthal, Elmer L. Corthell, and Charles W. Needham. At the first meeting of the Board after incorporation Professor William Rainey Harper, of Yale University, was chosen President.

Before Professor Harper accepted the presidency, the scope of the proposed foundation was greatly enlarged by the determination to found, not a college, but a university. To assist in making this possible Mr. Rockefeller, in September, 1890, added $1,000,000 to his former subscription. In accordance with the conditions of this second gift the Baptist Union Theological Seminary at Morgan Park became the Divinity School of the University, and of the amount subscribed by Mr. Rockefeller, the sum of $100,000 was devoted to the erection of buildings for the Divinity School.

President Harper took up the duties of his office July 1, 1891.

July 11, 1891, the trustees of the estate of William B. Ogden, a former mayor of the city, determined that 70 per cent of that portion of the estate to be devoted to benevolent purposes should be given to the University of Chicago. More than half a million dollars has thus been realized for "The Ogden Graduate School of Science of the University of Chicago."

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The erection of the first buildings of the University began November 26, 1891, on the east side of Ellis Avenue between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

In February, 1892, the Founder presented to the University for the further endowment of instruction $1,000,000. About the same time Sidney A. Kent, of Chicago, undertook to provide a fully equipped laboratory of chemistry. In March, 1892, Marshall Field subscribed $100,000 toward a building and equipment fund on the condition that $1,000,000 be raised in ninety days, his own gift and Mr. Kent's being included in that fund. After a strenuous campaign during a time of financial stress the money was successfully secured. For the most part the amount was made up of large sums from generous Chicagoans and designated for particular buildings: Silas B. Cobb, $165,000; Martin A. Ryerson, $200,000; George C. Walker, $130,000; Mrs. Nancy Foster, $60,000; Mrs. Henrietta Snell, $50,000; Mrs. Mary Beecher, $50,000; Mrs. Elizabeth G. Kelly, $50,000. In June, 1892, Martin A. Ryerson was elected President of the Board of Trustees, a position which he has held ever since. October 1, 1892, the first public exercises were held at 12:30 P.M. and the work of instruction began in Cobb Hall, the only building except the Graduate and Divinity dormitories then ready for occupancy. October 25, Charles T. Yerkes, of Chicago, offered to erect an Astronomical Observatory, and on November 7, 1892, Mr. Ryerson agreed to erect a Physical Laboratory. The first number of the *Journal of Political Economy* was issued November 12 of that year—the first of the departmental publications issued by the University. In December, 1892, Mr. Rockefeller made a subscription of $1,000,000 for endowment.

January 1, 1893, the First Quarterly Convocation was held in Central Music Hall. In February, Mr. Ryerson announced that he would give $100,000 toward a fund for general equipment on condition that $400,000 more were raised. This was

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done during the ensuing months. On June 29, Mr. Rockefeller gave $150,000 for current expenses and on October 31 he presented an additional $500,000.

In 1894, Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell gave $100,000 for the erection of Haskell Oriental Museum and an additional fund for the endowment of the Haskell and Barrows lectureships on Comparative Religion.

On July 1, 1895, Mr. Rockefeller gave $175,000 for current expenses. October 30, Mr. Rockefeller presented $1,000,000 for endowment, agreeing at the same time to duplicate gifts to the amount of $2,000,000. On December 14, 1895, Miss Helen Culver, of Chicago, gave $1,000,000 for buildings and equipment, "the whole gift to be devoted to the increase and spread of knowledge within the field of the Biological Sciences."

July 1, 1896, the University held the Quinquennial Celebration of the founding. The Founder himself visited the institution on that occasion.

January 30, 1898, Miss Helen Culver gave $143,100 for the Biological Departments. On the first of July, Mr. Rockefeller gave $200,000 for current expenses. In this year also Mrs. Emmons Blaine, of this city, made possible the opening of the College for Teachers by promising $5,000 a year for five years. It was in this year also that the Rush Medical College was affiliated.

December 6, 1900, Mr. Rockefeller gave $1,500,000 for endowment and general expenses.

March 19, 1901, the President announced a gift of Mrs. Emmons Blaine whereby, through the union of the Chicago Institute, South Side Academy, and the Chicago Manual Training School, a School of Education was established in Emmons Blaine Hall. On June 14, began the Decennial Celebration, during which cornerstones were laid for the following buildings: Charles Hitchcock Hall, for which Mrs. Charles Hitchcock, of Chicago, gave $150,000, January 1, 1900; Hutchinson Hall,

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presented by Charles L. Hutchinson, Treasurer of the University from the beginning; Mitchell Tower, funds for which were given by John J. Mitchell, of Chicago; Leon Mandel Assembly Hall, presented by the Chicago merchant whose name it bears: the Reynolds Club, funds for which were provided by the estate of Joseph Reynolds; the University Press Building, provided by the Founder. In the autumn of the same year, the cornerstone of the Frank Dickinson Bartlett Gymnasium, a gift of A. C. Bartlett, of Chicago, was laid. December 1 of this year Mr. Rockefeller gave $1,250,000 for endowment and general expenses.

In October, 1902, the Law School was organized.

January 10, 1906, President William Rainey Harper, who had served as President from the beginning, died. Harry Pratt Judson, who had been closely associated with him as Dean of the Faculties, was made Acting President.

February 20, 1907, Harry Pratt Judson was elected President.

The chief contributor to the University has been the Founder. He has presented to the University of Chicago almost thirty-five million dollars. In presenting his final gift of $10,000,000, December 13, 1910, he requested that $1,500,000 of the gift be used for the erection and furnishing of the University Chapel; the remainder, as far as practicable, for endowment. The following is a part of Mr. Rockefeller's letter of gift addressed to the Trustees:

> It is far better that the University be supported and enlarged by the gifts of many than by those of a single donor. This I have recognized from the beginning, and, accordingly, have sought to assist you in enlisting the interest and securing the contributions of many others, at times by making my own gifts conditional on the gifts of others, and at times by aiding you by means of unconditional gifts to make the University as widely useful, worthy, and attractive as possible. Most heartily do I recognize and rejoice in the generous

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response of the citizens of Chicago and the West. Their contributions to the resources of the University have been, I believe, more than seven million dollars. It might perhaps be difficult to find a parallel to generosity so large and widely distributed as this, exercised in behalf of an institution so recently founded. I desire to express my appreciation also of the extraordinary wisdom and fidelity which you, as President and Trustees, have shown in conducting the affairs of the University. In the multitude of students so quickly gathered, in the high character of the instruction, in the variety and extent of original research, in the valuable contributions to human knowledge, in the uplifting influence of the University as a whole upon education throughout the West, my highest hopes have been far exceeded. It is these considerations, with others, that move me to sum up in a single and final gift, distributing its payment over a period of many years to come, such further contributions as I have purposed to make the University. The sum I now give is intended to make provision, with such gifts as may reasonably be expected from others, for such added buildings, equipment, and endowment as the departments thus far established will need. This gift completes the task which I have set before myself. The founding and support of new departments or the development of the varied and alluring fields of applied science, including medicine, I leave to the wisdom of the Trustees as funds may be furnished for these purposes by other friends of the University.

In making an end to my gifts to the University, as I now do, and in withdrawing from the Board of Trustees my personal representatives, whose resignations I inclose, I am acting on an early and permanent conviction that this great institution, being the property of the people, should be controlled, conducted, and supported by the people, in whose generous efforts for its upbuilding I have been permitted simply to co-operate; and I could wish to consecrate anew to the great cause of education the funds which I have given, if that were possible; to present the institution a second time, in so far as I have aided in founding it, to the people of Chicago and the West; and to express my hope that under their management and with their generous support the University may be an increasing blessing to them, to their children, and to future generations.

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The interest of citizens of Chicago in the University is proved by the names of the buildings, each bearing that of its donor—a Chicagoan. Lesser gifts also illustrate the response of the city to the trust conveyed by the Founder. Some twenty-two hundred subscribers—most of them residents of Chicago—contributed toward the erection of the William Rainey Harper Memorial Library, which was dedicated at the June Convocation in 1912. In this and succeeding years the continuing interest of Chicago was shown when in 1912 Mr. Ryerson caused the Ryerson Physical Laboratory to be enlarged at a cost of $200,000, and Julius Rosenwald presented $250,000, a sum used for the erection of Rosenwald Hall.

In 1913 a grandstand and wall around the athletic field were completed at a cost of more than $200,000. In this year at the June Convocation was announced the gift of $300,000 of Mr. La Verne Noyes, another Chicagoan, for the erection of a Clubhouse, Commons, and Gymnasium for women, to be called in memory of his wife, Ida Noyes Hall.

A bequest of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Kelly provided the Hiram Kelly Memorial Fund, instrumental in erecting the Classics Building, opened in the spring of 1915.

In March, 1916, the President announced a gift of $200,000 for a theological building, ground for which was broken at the time of the Quarter-Centennial celebration.

A full history by Dr. T. W. Goodspeed of the first twenty-five years has just been published by the University Press. Therein will be found interesting contrasts of conditions in 1891 and 1916. In twenty-five years the University of Chicago has grown from a college with a site of some seventeen acres with four prospective buildings to a university with a city site of almost one hundred acres (the observatory site at Lake Geneva is seventy or more acres), on which are more than forty buildings. The structures of 1892 were valued at $400,000; those of 1916 at $6,700,000. In 1891–92 assets

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actually in hand amounted to about $700,000; in 1916 the University assets exceeded $35,000,000, with $4,000,000 of the Founder's final gift yet to be paid—a total of $39,000,000. The annual expenditures of the first year were about $350,000; in 1915–16, $1,800,000. When the University opened, the Faculty numbered 120; in 1916, about four hundred and fifty. During the three quarters of the first year 742 students were registered; in 1914–15, during four quarters, 7,781 different students were in residence. During the quarter-century nearly 60,000 students have matriculated. Of alumni, the University had none at the beginning; in June, 1916, there were about 8,700.

But yester-eve here closed the prairie flower
Whose trivial beauty is forgot today.
The plain has blossomed into hall and tower,
And viewless dreams are visible in gray.
The granite chapter of romance is told,
And these enchantments by the morning kissed
Reveal the theme of all the future tones
And music manifold.
Last touch of magic, see the tender mist
Of delicate ivy stealing up the stones.

—"Mater Humanissima: An Ode for the Fifteenth Anniversary," by E. H. Lewis, Ph.D., 1894.

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GENERAL SUGGESTIONS TO VISITORS

What to See. The physical equipment of the University will naturally first engage attention: especially the artistic adaptation of English collegiate Gothic architecture to the purposes of a modern university. Within the buildings the collections of the museums and libraries and the equipment of the laboratories can be studied. The observation of instruction and research, however, is for obvious reasons restricted—and is on the whole best appreciated by examination of the *President's Report.*

Time to Visit. Because the University year is divided into four quarters, the institution can be satisfactorily visited at any time during the year, except in September, when repairs and alterations are in progress. During examination days at the end of each quarter and during the succeeding holiday week the quadrangles lose their usual lively character. The several quarters also differ among themselves: notably the Summer Quarter, which is one when the buildings throng with teachers and college professors from all over the country who then come to pursue regular courses. In some ways the Summer Quarter, because of this character and because of the liberal provision of open lectures and concerts, is especially interesting. To study the conventional student activities, however, one should choose to visit in the autumn, winter, or spring. On Sundays and University holidays no recitations are held and many of the buildings are closed. On Saturday very few recitations are in progress. On Monday the classes are chiefly those of the Junior Colleges. The college day begins at 8:15 A.M. Most of the recitations are in the morning, with an interval from 10:15 to 10:45, the chapel hour. The afternoon recitations are

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less numerous; the late afternoon is used especially for seminars. University Public Lectures are usually at 4:30 P.M. The libraries and some of the laboratories are open in the evening; but no instruction is given in the evening.

The Route. The buildings are described in an order which will permit visiting all of them with the least possible waste of time and strength. The route may be easily understood by reference to the list on p. 20, the numbers in which correspond with numbers attached to the descriptive sections of the guide. To visit *all* the numbered places without inspecting interiors will require two hours and a walk of approximately five miles. Each visitor can satisfy his own special interests by simply omitting sections. Most visitors, however, will wish to include Cobb Lecture Hall, Charles Hitchcock Hall, Hutchinson Hall, the Reynolds Club, Frank Dickinson Bartlett Gymnasium, Walker Museum, Julius Rosenwald Hall, the Law Building, William Rainey Harper Memorial Library, Haskell Oriental Museum, the Classics Building, Nancy Foster Hall, Ida Noyes Hall, Emmons Blaine Hall. Two hours will suffice for a visit including these structures. If only a few minutes can be given to the interiors of buildings, these should be the ones chosen: Harper, Law, Hutchinson, the Reynolds Club, and Ida Noyes Hall.

The Information Office in Cobb Lecture Hall, opposite the main entrance, distributes University official publications, maintains a register of all students and members of the faculties in residence, answers general questions about trains, hotels, etc.

Public telephones are at the Information Office and in each of the buildings.

Guides. Guides—students in the University—will be furnished gladly without cost. Application should be made at the Information Office or at the President's Office.

Retiring Rooms for men and for women are in all University buildings.

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Refreshments. Visitors are welcome to take luncheon in the University Commons. Men are admitted to Hutchinson Hall; women to Ida Noyes Hall; both men and women are admitted to the dining-room in Lexington Hall and in Emmons Blaine Hall. Hours of service are: Hutchinson: 7:00–9:00 A.M.; 11:15 A.M.–1:15 P.M.; 6:00–7:00 P.M.; Hutchinson Café: 9:00–11:00 A.M.; 2:00–5:00 P.M.; Ida Noyes Hall: 11:30 A.M.–2;00 P.M.; Lexington: 7:00–9:00 A.M.; 11:30 A.M.–1:30 P.M.; 5:30 P.M.–7:00 P.M.; Emmons Blaine Hall: 11:30 A.M.–1:30 P.M.

The Visiting of Classes is, because of the large number of visitors in a city like Chicago, necessarily subject to restriction. Those seriously desirous of visiting certain recitations may secure permits from the Dean of the Faculties, whose office is in Cobb Lecture Hall.

Guide Books, Post Cards, and Souvenirs are sold in the retail department of the University Press. All University publications are available here.

"The Weekly Calendar," posted on the bulletin boards in all buildings, contains announcements of University Public Lectures, the University Religious Services, and other meetings of interest to the visitor.

Photographs of the buildings and grounds may freely be made. Permission to photograph interiors may be secured from the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

The Organization of the University includes four divisions: the Schools and Colleges; University Extension; the University Libraries, Laboratories, and Museums; the University Press.

The Schools and Colleges include (*a*) the Graduate School of Arts and Literature; the Ogden Graduate School of Science; the Divinity School; the Law School; the Medical Courses (in co-operation with Rush Medical College); the School of Education, and the School of Commerce and Administration; and (*b*) the Colleges of Arts, of Literature, of Science, of Philosophy, of Commerce and Administration, of Education; University College. Each of the colleges is divided into a Junior College and a Senior College. The former includes the first half of the curriculum, ordinarily known as the work of the Freshman and Sophomore classes, and the latter the second half, ordinarily known as the work of the Junior and Senior classes.

The University Extension directs work done by students unable to attend exercises held at the University.

The University Libraries, Laboratories, and Museums include the General Library and all departmental libraries, the General Museum and all special museums, and the laboratories of the University.

The University Press includes the Manufacturing Department, the Publication Department, the Retail Department, and the Mailing and Shipping Department.

Affiliated with the University are the Rush Medical College and the Chicago Theological Seminary. Allied with the Divinity School are the Disciples' Divinity House, the Ryder

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(Universalist) Divinity House, and the Norwegian Baptist Divinity House.

Finance. From the founding of the University to June 30, 1915, the total amount of gifts paid in is $37,556,843.48. For an account of individual gifts see the Historical Sketch. On June 30, 1915, the sum of $19,446,184.21 was devoted to endowment. The income from these and other invested funds provided 53.2 per cent of the total budget receipts for the year 1914–15; from students' tuition and other fees, 38.9 per cent. The largest item of budget expenditure during this period was instruction, being 53.8 per cent of the total. The investment in buildings and grounds June 30, 1915, was $6,376,989.52.

Tuition Fee. The regular fee for three major courses in Arts, Literature, and Science and in the College of Education is $40 per quarter. All students pay once a matriculation fee of $5. In Law and Medicine the fees are $50 and $60.

Cost of Living. In the residence halls rooms rent for from $25 to $75 per quarter. The charge for board in the women's halls is $4.50 per week. Service in the men's Commons is à la carte.

The University Year is divided into quarters: the Autumn (October, November, December); the Winter (January, February, March); the Spring (April, May, to the middle of June); the Summer (latter half of June, July, August). Students are admitted at the beginning of each quarter; graduation exercises are held at the end of each quarter.

Attendance. During the year 1914–15 there were 7,781 students in residence, of whom about half were women. From the city of Chicago come 35.4 per cent of the students and from the State of Illinois (including Chicago) 46.4 per cent. The general geographical distribution is: United States, 97.4 per cent; North Atlantic Division, 4.8; South Atlantic Division, 4.0; South Central Division, 17.2; North Central Division, 67.1; Western Division, 4.1; foreign countries (fifteen in number), 2.5.

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THE SITE

When the establishment of a new Chicago institution of learning was first proposed, many suggestions were made as to its location. A beautiful site in Morgan Park was offered. But from the beginning was felt the strength of the now widely accepted principle that a university must be in a center of population and wealth. From the beginning it was agreed that the University must be within the city of Chicago.

Between Washington Park and Jackson Park and north of the Midway Plaisance, itself a park connecting the other two, there was in 1890 a low-lying, sandy region through which ran from northeast to southwest one of the ridges of an old lake-shore line. On this ridge and on some of the hummocks between slimy frog ponds were scrub oaks. Of this land, close to the site of the World's Fair of 1893, Marshall Field offered one and one-half city blocks, between Ellis and Greenwood avenues from 59th Street to 56th Street. In 1891 one block was exchanged for an adjoining block to the east and an additional square was purchased; and the City Council vacated the portions of 58th Street and Greenwood Avenue falling within this space. So were formed the original central quadrangles. Possession of such a site at once made it possible for the trustees to plan the erection of buildings.

In 1892 the lots at the northwest corner of 58th Street and Ellis Avenue were acquired. In 1893 to John Johnston Jr.'s gift of 50 acres as a site for the observatory at Williams Bay, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, 21½ acres were added by purchase. In 1894 the lots at the northeast corner of 59th Street and University Avenue became University property. In 1898 Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Field presented land used for an athletic

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field. In 1901 Mr. Rockefeller presented the west half of the block between Ellis and Ingleside and between 57th and 58th streets. Mr. Ryerson presented most of the east half of the same block. Mr. Rockefeller also presented at this time the entire block to the south between 58th and 59th streets. The trustees also bought in this year 300 feet at the corner of 57th Street and University Avenue. In 1901–2 was acquired the Scammon property between 58th and 59th streets and Kenwood and Kimbark avenues.

In the meantime Mr. Rockefeller privately bought all the property fronting south on the Midway for a distance of about three-quarters of a mile. In 1903 he continued his private buying until he owned the entire south frontage of the Midway from Cottage Grove Avenue to Dorchester Avenue. Mr. Rockefeller by presenting to the University this land, for which he had paid $3,229,775, gave to the institution the entire frontage on both sides of the Midway Plaisance from Cottage Grove Avenue to Dorchester Avenue.

The indigenous scrub oaks have been carefully cherished, particularly through the devotion of the late Judge Daniel Shorey, a trustee of the University. As they die out, however, they are replaced by elms planted in accordance with the landscape scheme designed by Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts. The old lake shore is, of course, sand: so for each tree it is necessary to dig a hole twenty-five feet square into which is dumped black earth from the Illinois prairies.

The central quadrangles, the original site, included 17 acres. The present campus, not including the 72½ acres at Williams Bay, comprises about 100 acres.

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STUDY FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO BY HENRY IVES COBB (1893)

THE UNIVERSITY ARCHITECTURE

Before any building was provided, the trustees decided that there must be a well considered building plan. The possession of a compact city site afforded the architect, Henry Ives Cobb, an opportunity to lay out the physical equipment of the new institution. Early newspaper sketches show that the style originally discussed was Romanesque. Not entirely satisfied with this, the Committee on Buildings and Grounds agreed with Mr. Cobb on a form of late English Gothic. The architect then sketched the disposition of buildings in the central quadrangles, a scheme departed from in many important particulars. Mr. Cobb designed all buildings erected before 1900. Except Hitchcock Hall, planned by Dwight Perkins, Emmons Blaine Hall, by James Gamble Rogers, and Rosenwald Hall, by Holabird & Roche, the buildings since 1900 have been designed by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge. Many of their buildings, as noted in connection with each structure, have been inspired by famous originals in Oxford and Cambridge. This

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THE QUADRANGLES, 1914

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firm also planned in accordance with the wishes of the library commission the entire library group. The several changes in the shape of the site have of course affected the disposition of the buildings. The acquisition of the entire north and south sides of the Midway Plaisance from Cottage Grove Avenue to Dorchester Avenue made the Midway the principal axis of the University and has determined the decision to place the Chapel, not in the central quadrangles, as originally proposed, but on the Midway between Woodlawn and University avenues, so that it may architecturally dominate all the University buildings.

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THE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

The route number agrees with the numbered section in the text and with the numbers on the plan. For an alphabetical list see the index.

Route Number	Building	Date Erected	Cost
1	Cobb Lecture Hall	1892	$221,956.03
2	North Hall		
3	Middle Divinity Hall	1892	172,805.72
4	South Divinity Hall		
5	Ellis Hall	1901	24,983.89
6	Botany Greenhouses	1914	2,802.60
7	Power Plant	1902–4	456,402.08
8	Press Building	1903	105,851.72
9	Psychological Laboratory	1908	22,500.00
10	Howard Taylor Ricketts Laboratory	1914	59,560.71
11	Kent Chemical Laboratory	1893	202,270.19
12	Ryerson Physical Laboratory	1893	200,371.41
	Ryerson Physical Laboratory Addition	1912	143,537.06
13	Snell Hall	1893	53,586.41
14	Charles Hitchcock Hall	1902	150,499.08
	Hull Biological Laboratories:		
15	Physiology Building		
16	Anatomy Building		
17	Zoölogy Building	1897	325,000.00
18	Botany Building		
	Tower Group:		
19	Hutchinson Hall		
20	Reynolds Club		
21	Mitchell Tower	1903	424,085.15
22	Leon Mandel Assembly Hall		
23	Frank Dickinson Bartlett Gymnasium	1903	237,984.20
24	Athletic Grandstand: Stagg Field	1912	256,549.97
25	Walker Museum	1893	109,275.11
26	Julius Rosenwald Hall	1914	304,970.55
27	Law School Building	1903	248,652.80
28	William Rainey Harper Memorial Library	1912	708,698.58

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BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS—*Continued*

Route Number	Building	Date Erected	Cost
29	Haskell Oriental Museum	1896	103,017.49
30	Classics Building: Hiram Kelly Memorial	1914	285,448.03
31	Greenwood Hall	1909	25,300.52
32	Nancy Foster Hall	1893	83,432.90
33	Kelly Hall	1893	62,149.21
34	Green Hall	1898	72,000.00
35	Beecher Hall	1893	62,126.05
36	Lexington Hall	1903	50,000.00
37	President's House	1895	40,000.00
38	Ida Noyes Hall	1916	461,291.27
39	Emmons Blaine Hall	1903	394,510.76
40	High School Gymnasium	1902	10,000.00
41	Kimbark Hall	1909	28,614.00
42	Henry Holmes Belfield Hall	1903	220,128.84
	Williams Bay, Wisconsin:		
	Director's Residence	1896	7,508.33
	Professor's Residence	1896	4,099.10
	Yerkes Observatory	1897	339,699.05
	Power and Heating Plant		
	Snow Building	1904	1,500.00
	Bruce Building	1903	5,000.00
	Zoölogy Greenhouse	1913	7,679.99

1. COBB LECTURE HALL

When ground was first broken, November 26, 1891, for the erection of buildings, it was for a lecture hall and three dormitories at the corner of Ellis Avenue and 59th Street. For the first-named building, during the campaign to raise a million dollars in ninety days, a gift was received from Silas B. Cobb. Mr. Cobb, a native of Vermont, left Montpelier in April, 1833, and arrived at Fort Dearborn on May 29 of the same year. From that time until his death he lived in Chicago. Every building standing in Chicago during his lifetime, as he was fond of saying, had been erected during his residence. In presenting

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COBB LECTURE HALL

a building to the University he wrote: "As my years increase, the desire grows upon me to do something for the city which has been my home for nearly sixty years." A marble bust by Lorado Taft is on the wall at the foot of the stairs.

Cobb Lecture Hall, designed by Henry Ives Cobb, was occupied September 1, 1892. At the opening of the University, October 1, 1892, students entered the building over temporary boards and under the scaffolding on which worked stone-cutters carving the name of the structure. From that time until the present, Cobb has been the center of student academic activities. In the beginning the sixty rooms were arranged in departmental suites around central departmental libraries; the President's office and the faculty room were in the southeast corner of the first floor; and the space occupied now by administrative offices was a single room which served as a chapel. It was in this

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room that the first public exercise of the University was held at 12:30 P.M., October 1, 1892. Every year since, on the opening day of the Autumn Quarter has been held the anniversary chapel service.

On the first floor opposite the main entrance is the Information Office where may be secured information about the hours and whereabouts of students and professors, University circulars, etc. To the right on leaving the Information Office is the headquarters of the Board of Recommendations. Cobb Lecture Room (12A) is next to the south, a room used for large classes and for University public lectures. The room in the southeast corner, at first used as the President's office, is the headquarters of the Correspondence-Study Department. In this department during the year 1914–15, 382 courses were pursued by 3,281 students with 126 instructors. Work done through this means is to a limited extent credited toward a baccalaureate degree, but in no case is a degree given without the requisite amount of resident study. Adjacent are the offices of the Dean of Women and the Director of Co-operation with Secondary Schools and of the University Lecture Association. The University College office is in the next room, used also by the University Lecture Association and the University Orchestral Association. Room 1 and all the rooms on the east side of the north half of this floor are devoted to the work of the Recorder and Examiner. All applicants for admission are here interviewed by the representatives of the Examiner, and the records of admission credits and acquired college credits are kept here. Information about the system may be secured from the Recorder or Assistant Recorder. The west side of the north half of this floor is given over to the offices of the Dean of the Faculties, the Dean of the Graduate Schools of Arts and Literature, the Dean of the Ogden Graduate School of Science, the Dean in the Colleges of Science, the Dean of the Junior Colleges, and the Dean of Medical Students.

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On the second floor is, to the right, a waiting-room for women and, to the left, a similar rest room. Formerly the German and Romance departments had offices at the south end of this corridor, while the north was devoted to the Classics departmental library and seminar rooms. At present these rooms are used by the Dean of the School of Commerce and Administration.

The third floor was formerly the headquarters of the Department of History. The departmental library and recitation rooms were here, as were the office and seminar of the first head of the department, Hermann Eduard von Holst, and his colleagues.

The top floor, originally given over to the Divinity School, is devoted to offices and classrooms. The suite of rooms in the southeast corner, the English Office, has been used by Robert Herrick, William Vaughan Moody, and a long succession of teachers of English composition. The north room, formerly the English departmental library, is now used by the School of Commerce and Administration.

College classes very early established the custom of presenting to the University some memorial of the class. At the entrance to Cobb, so familiar to undergraduates, have been placed bulletin boards by the Class of 1906, ornamental lamps by the Class of 1907, a "C" bench by the Class of 1903, and the Senior Bench by the Class of 1896.

2. NORTH (OR GRADUATE) HALL

North (or Graduate) Hall, which stands next to Cobb, is a residence hall for forty-six men, chiefly graduate students.

3. MIDDLE DIVINITY HALL

Middle Divinity Hall, the large central building between North Hall and South Divinity, is a residence hall for ninety-two men in the Divinity School.

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DIVINITY AND GRADUATE HALLS

4. SOUTH DIVINITY HALL

South Divinity Hall is a residence hall for forty-six Divinity students.

THE GRADUATE QUADRANGLE

The Graduate Quadrangle was so called even when inclosed only on the west side by Graduate Hall, Middle Divinity Hall, South Divinity Hall, and Cobb Hall. It was the scene of early out-of-door Convocations.

5. ELLIS HALL

Ellis Hall, the one-story structure at the corner of 58th Street and Ellis Avenue—which gives the structure its name—was erected as a temporary home for the Chicago Institute when in 1901 it became a part of the University as its College

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ELLIS HALL

of Teachers. After three years the School of Education was removed to its new home, Emmons Blaine Hall. The thirty rooms of Ellis Hall were then devoted to the instruction of Junior College men. Here, in addition to recitation rooms, are the offices of the *Daily Maroon*, the *Cap and Gown*, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Alumni, the Cosmopolitan Club (an international student organization), Washington and Lincoln Houses, and the Deans of Junior College men.

STUDENTS' OBSERVATORY

The Yerkes Observatory at Williams Bay, Wisconsin (see p. 120), is devoted to research and to instruction of advanced students in astronomy and astrophysics. Within the quadrangles the department gives elementary work in astronomy, preliminary training in principles and methods of work underlying astrophysics, and graduate and research work in celestial mechanics. The observatory just west of Cobb Hall is equipped with a modern Warner and Swasey equatorial telescope of 6½ inches

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aperture which is provided with a filar micrometer, a 5-inch refractor, a 3-inch Bamberg transit instrument, a Riefler sidereal clock, and other accessories.

6. THE GREENHOUSES

The greenhouses of the Botany Department are temporarily located just west of Cobb Lecture Hall. In addition to specimens for use in classes the visitor will find a group of economic, medicinal, and other plants, including melon papaya, vanilla bean, coffee tree, tea, chocolate, grape fruit, lemon, and orange trees. For Dr. Land's research there is a collection of liverworts assembled from all over the world and unequaled by any observed in the field. For Dr. Chamberlain's research there are cycads in all stages. Other rare plants will interest the visitor. Work was begun in 1916 on the permanent gardens at Cottage Grove Avenue and 59th Street.

THE PSYCHOPATHIC LABORATORY

The Psychopathic Laboratory is housed in a small two-story brick building at 5816 Ingleside Avenue. On the ground floor are an office and a classroom for the special training of subnormal children. Outside are some playground apparatus, sand piles, and plots for gardening. On the second floor are four rooms for special tests and examinations—physical, medical, mental. To provide clinical material a public dispensary is held Tuesday and Thursday mornings from 9:00 to 12:00 for all classes of mental deficiency in children from six to sixteen years of age. In the classroom a selected group of children is kept under observation.

7. THE POWER HOUSE

The Power House, a long, low, narrow structure along the alley between 57th and 58th streets marked by a chimney 175 feet high, was given in 1901 by the Founder of the University, who sent his own engineer to erect the structure. Previously

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the scattered buildings had been heated and lighted by individual plants adjacent to the several buildings. The power plant, completed in January, 1902, provides an area of 17,000 square feet for the system of providing heat, light, and power for all the buildings, some of which are five city blocks away from the central plant. Here also is the filtration plant, water from Lake Michigan being filtered through sand and pumped to local iced coils for service. All drinking-fountains on the campus provide this water through hygienic fountains carefully watched by the University Health Officer.

In Ingleside Avenue between 57th and 58th streets and adjacent to the Power House is the warehouse.

8. THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

The University Press building at 58th Street and Ellis Avenue was erected with funds provided by the Founder of the University. The cornerstone was laid June 15, 1901, and the building was occupied October 1, 1902. The structure was designed by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge. It is of red brick with Bedford stone trimmings and suggests such domestic Tudor architecture as that at Hampton Court. It is occupied not only by the University Press but by the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, and the University Auditor.

On the first floor to the left is the retail department of the University Press. The north room is occupied by the Cashier of the University, the Housing Bureau, and the Student Employment Bureau. Opposite the main door on the first floor is the entrance to the Office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. Beyond this office is the press room.

The basement of the building is used as a vault for the storing of plates of publications. On the second floor are the general offices of the University Press. On this floor the space to the north is occupied by the Auditor's Office and that of the Sec-

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THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

retary of the Board of Trustees. The west portion of this floor is occupied by the mailing division of the Press. The third floor is given over to clubrooms for both men and women and to the bindery. On the fourth floor is the composing room.

The University Press is organized primarily to print and publish scientific and educational books, monographs, and journals, the scope of its activities being defined by a constitution adopted by the Board of Trustees. In general, the lines of its work consist of manufacturing and publishing books and journals, retailing textbooks and supplies, and purchasing books for the libraries and supplies for the departments of the University. The management of the Press is in the hands of a Director appointed by the Board of Trustees, while the general administration is in charge of a Board appointed by the Trustees from members of the Faculties.

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RICKETTS LABORATORY

The manufacturing plant of the Press, which is equipped to do all kinds of printing and bookmaking, has for the more technical side of its work a large assortment of special accents and signs, and fonts of Greek, Syriac, Arabic, Hebrew, and Ethiopic type; a stereotyping foundry; seven monotype machines; job and cylinder presses; and a bindery equipped with the necessary machinery for the production of first-class bookwork.

The scope of the Publication Department includes the business management of the various departmental journals, the publication of books and pamphlets and the distribution of all official documents of the University. The list of book titles now numbers about 600, and twenty-nine journals are regularly issued. The proceedings and papers of various scientific, educational, and historical societies are also published.

The Press has regularly established stock depositories in New York, San Francisco, London, Leipzig, Tokyo, and Shanghai, and is the American agent for the periodicals and other scientific publications of the Cambridge University Press, London.

9. THE PSYCHOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

The Psychological Laboratories occupy two buildings: one at 5728 Ellis Avenue is devoted to work in human psychology, containing also the departmental library, offices, and class-

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rooms; and one at 5704 Ellis Avenue, to the study of animal behavior.

10. HOWARD TAYLOR RICKETTS LABORATORY

A bronze memorial tablet to the right of the entrance of the Ricketts Laboratory bears the following dedication:

IN MEMORY OF
HOWARD TAYLOR RICKETTS
1871 — 1910
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF PATHOLOGY
IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
WHOSE CAREER, MARKED BY ENTHUSIASM AND RARE ABILITY IN MEDICAL RESEARCH WAS CUT SHORT BY TYPHUS FEVER CONTRACTED DURING HIS INVESTIGATION OF THAT DISEASE IN THE CITY OF MEXICO

Room 1 opposite the entrance is a lecture-room seating one hundred and ten people and used by all the departments housed in the building. The south wing is devoted to pathology. Rooms 19 and 20 are general laboratories. Rooms 21, 23, 24, 25 are research laboratories. Room 27 is the office and laboratory of Professor H. G. Wells, who is also director of the Otho S. A. Sprague Institute. Rooms 28 and 29 are devoted to tuberculosis research. Room 34 is a museum and storeroom. There are also recitation rooms, offices, an animal house, and other rooms necessary for the work of the department. The north corridor is devoted to bacteriology and hygiene. Room 2 is a preparation room. Room 4 is a chemistry room used by classes in the chemical examination of milk and water. Room 5 is the office and laboratory of Dr. Paul G. Heinemann. Rooms 8, 9, and 10 compose the suite of Professor Edwin O. Jordan. Rooms 13 and 14 compose the laboratory of Dr. N. M. Harris. There are in addition recitation rooms and private laboratories for advanced students.

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KENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY

11. KENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY

In November, 1891, when the trustees of the new University were trying to raise a million dollars in ninety days, only one building, a divinity dormitory, had been provided for the new institution. Sidney A. Kent of Chicago, by presenting to the University for a chemical laboratory the sum of $150,000, "set the pace," as the Chicago newspapers declared. The timeliness of the gift made it as notable as did its generosity—later increased by further gifts until Mr. Kent had presented for the building and its equipment and care some $235,000. The building, 176×64 feet, was designed by Henry Ives Cobb in conference with Professor Ira Remsen of Johns Hopkins University, and set a high standard for all subsequent university laboratories. The building was dedicated at the fifth Convovocation, January 1, 1894.

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KENT THEATER FROM HULL COURT

On the right wall of the entrance is a bronze tablet by Lorado Taft including a portrait of Mr. Kent and the following inscription:

THIS · BUILDING · IS · DEDICAT-
ED · TO · A · FUNDAMENTAL ·
SCIENCE · IN · THE · HOPE ·
THAT · IT · WILL · BE · A · FOUN-
DATION · STONE · LAID ·
BROAD · AND · DEEP · FOR ·
THE · TEMPLE · OF · KNOWL-
EDGE · IN · WHICH · AS · WE
LIVE · WE · HAVE · LIFE ·

SIDNEY A. KENT

The basement contains a furnace room with a set of gas furnaces, with air blast of modern construction for crucible work, muffle work, tube heating, and other purposes; a laboratory for inorganic preparations, a room fitted with steam and

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KENT BOTANY RYERSON

other appliances for work on a large scale, a laboratory for radioactivity measurements, a mechanical workshop, and storage rooms.

On the first floor there is a large lecture room at each end, with adjoining apparatus and preparation rooms. There are also two rooms for physico-chemical work, and a room with northern exposure especially fitted for work as a private research laboratory.

On the second floor are two large laboratories intended for research and quantitative analysis; three private laboratories for professors, that of the chairman of the department, Professor Stieglitz, being Room 32; balance, combustion, and air-furnace rooms; a balcony for out-of-door work; and the chemical library. The late Professor J. U. Nef conducted his research in Room 25.

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On the third floor there are three large laboratories for general chemistry, elementary organic chemistry, and qualitative analysis, a small lecture room especially fitted for optical work, a balance room, and three research laboratories.

Kent Theater, the entrance to which is opposite the main door, seats five hundred and sixty persons and, until the erection of Leon Mandel Assembly Hall, was the largest meeting-room within the quadrangles. In addition to being used for classes in public speaking, it was, therefore, used in early days for important large meetings of all sorts. Here the University, celebrating Independence Day, received news of the Battle of Santiago; here President McKinley received at a special convocation the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and here President Roosevelt also received the LL.D.

12. RYERSON PHYSICAL LABORATORY

Ryerson Physical Laboratory is the gift of Martin A. Ryerson of Chicago in memory of his father, one of Chicago's earliest settlers, a lumber merchant who established his business in 1851. He died in 1887. At the dedication of the laboratory his son in his tribute declared him to be "a man who in the struggle to overcome the material difficulties of life, found intellectual growth and developed a tender thoughtfulness for the welfare of his fellow-men." Abroad when the campaign to raise a million dollars in ninety days began, Mr. Ryerson cabled $150,000. The building cost $200,037.41, to which Mr. Ryerson added money for equipment. The building, designed by Henry Ives Cobb, was completed January 1, 1894. July 26, 1910, Mr. Ryerson proposed to present $200,000 for improvement of the building and an addition to it. The new Ryerson Laboratory, planned by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, with space increased threefold, was dedicated in December, 1913.

The basement of the main building contains twelve research rooms of constant temperature and great stability. Three

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RYERSON PHYSICAL LABORATORY

of the rooms have been lined on floor, walls, and ceiling with four inches of cork and provided with ice-box doors. One of these rooms at the southwest corner of the basement is kept at ordinary temperatures and contains Professor Michelson's machines for the ruling of diffraction gratings—work largely responsible for the conferring upon him of the Nobel prize in Physics, 1907. The other two rooms are kept, one at 0° Fahrenheit and the other at 0° Centigrade, by the carbon dioxide cooling plant. These are especially useful for the work of Professor Millikan in the study of ions—work which gained for him in 1913 the Comstock Prize of the National Academy of Sciences. The rooms at the east end are used by Professor Gale for spectroscopic work. In the basement of the annex is the ventilating system, a large laboratory for general work, a high-temperature room and a low-temperature room, a car-

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RYERSON PHYSICAL LABORATORY FROM HULL COURT

penter shop, a liquid-air plant, and a carbon-dioxide cooling plant.

The first floor of the annex contains in addition to a students' workshop, a laboratory, a machine and instrument shop with stockrooms, a dynamo and motor room, a switchboard room and a small electrical laboratory. In other words, from the main building have been removed all the vibratory disturbances caused by heavy machinery. The rooms on the first floor of the main buildings are given over to research. In Room 3 Professor Millikan is conducting experiments in photoelectricity; Room 4 is Professor Michelson's laboratory; Room 12 is where Professor Millikan's oil-drop experiments with ions continue; Professor Gale uses the east room for his work in optics.

On the second floor of the annex is a laboratory 30×60 for electrical testing, a small lecture room, a dark room, and a

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SNELL HALL

storage-battery room. On the second floor of the main building is the office of the director, laboratories for heat, sound, and light (at west end), and the departmental library, a lecture room with adjoining apparatus, and preparation rooms.

The third floor of the addition is devoted to the laboratory work in elementary physics under Professor Mann. The third floor of the main building provides space for an elementary physics laboratory and for offices and classrooms for the department of astronomy.

The fifth floor is used for the library of the department of mathematics and for offices.

13. SNELL HALL

Snell Hall, a residence hall for men, was erected by Mrs. A. J. Snell of Chicago as a memorial to her husband. When in April, 1893, this hall, designed by Henry Ives Cobb, was ready for occupancy it was given over to Dean Talbot and women students who had been living in rented quarters in a 57th Street apartment house. The following autumn it passed to its permanent possessors—undergraduate men. From the beginning Snell Hall became a college social center. In early years the clubroom in the basement served for all such purposes as the Reynolds Club and Ida Noyes Hall later satisfied!

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CHARLES HITCHCOCK HALL

The Head of the House, a young member of the faculties, has his suite of rooms on the second floor.

14. HITCHCOCK HALL

Charles Hitchcock Hall, at 57th Street and University Avenue, is a residence hall for men. Charles Hitchcock was born in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, April 4, 1827. He was a descendant of Luke Hitchcock, who left England in 1644 and settled in New Haven. Mr. Hitchcock's great-grandfather was Rev. Gad Hitchcock, famous as the minister who before the British Governor, General Gage, in an election sermon boldly arraigned the British government for its treatment of the colonies and made an eloquent plea for liberty. After graduation from Dartmouth College and the Dane Law School (of Harvard), Charles Hitchcock settled in Chicago where he

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established a reputation for uprightness and generosity marked by his choice as chairman of the Constitutional Convention of 1870, as County Commissioner in the uncertain days after the great fire, and by the acceptance of his memory in lieu of deeds destroyed by the great fire! He was closely associated with the rapid development of the state of Illinois. On June 10, 1860, he was married to Annie McClure, who had come from Philadelphia with her father, an architect, who settled with his family in Lake County. He brought to that county its first library and established there its first church. Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock moved in 1861 to their home at 4741 Greenwood Avenue—a street named by Mrs. Hitchcock. Mr. Hitchcock died May 6, 1881. In his memory his wife built the hall which bears his name, herself laying the cornerstone, June 15, 1901.

Hitchcock Hall was planned by Dwight Perkins in a free modern Gothic style with original details. As gargoyles and finials and in other patterns, Illinois plant forms have been used; for example, around the east door is a meander of ears of Indian corn. The long building is divided by fire walls into five sections, an arrangement which at once reduces the noise inevitable when all men in a dormitory use a common staircase. The sections are connected by a low corridor pierced by two entrances. Upon the walls of the corridor are architectural photographs. The public rooms are entered through the east door. To the right of the entrance hall is the library. Above the fireplace is a portrait of Mr. Hitchcock painted by Wellington J. Reynolds in 1902. In the southeast corner of the room is a portrait of Mrs. Hitchcock by Henry S. Hubbell. In the southwest corner is a portrait by Ralph Clarkson of Judge Daniel Shorey, a trusteee of the University and a life-long friend of Charles Hitchcock. The other pictures, the bronzes, and the books are from the Hitchcock home. Adjoining the library to the north is the breakfast room, the kitchens connected therewith being placed in the basement. The Head of

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the House, a professor of the University, and his wife occupy the suite of rooms on the rest of this floor. "Tuesday Ten O'Clocks," when the Head is at home in his room for an hour, and Sunday afternoon teas, when the Head and his wife are at home, have been distinctive features of the house life.

On the second floor of section five is the Preacher's Room in which is the mahogany furniture brought west by way of the Erie Canal by Mrs. Hitchcock's family, and a collection of books by Chicago authors and another about Chicago and the Middle West. On the top floor is a completely equipped infirmary with a small ward, a nurse's room, and a diet kitchen. The rest of the building, except for a large clubroom in the basement of the west section, is given over to rooms, single and en suite, for 93 men.

Hitchcock Court is inclosed as yet only by Charles Hitchcock Hall, Snell Hall, and the Physiology Building.

HULL COURT

Hull Court, surrounded by the Hull biological laboratories, is entered from the north by the large stone gate given by Henry Ives Cobb and from the south by a delicately arched iron gate. The north gate is the subject of a sonnet by Horace Spencer Fiske:

No porter's lodge along the Oxford High
  On proctor-shadowed student from his rouse
  So grimly frowned as thou; nor blackened boughs
On Dante losing, hopeless, earth and sky.
Thy crocket crawlers scare the helpless eye;
  Thine anguished corbels twist their human brows;
  Thy dragon kneelers bend to wicked vows;
And high-perched finials threat the passer-by.
And yet through such as thou the race has passed
  To freedom—superstition's dreadful gate
  Hath oped upon the courts of truth at last;
Nor all the fears of an imagined fate,
  Nor all the goblin crew of error vast
  Can shut the mind from learning's fair estate.

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The Botany pond occupies the east side of the Court. In the summer, botanical specimens—some of them rare—are placed about the Court. In every direction the Court affords interesting opportunities to the photographer. The Nineteenth Convocation at which the Hull biological laboratories were dedicated was held in Hull Court.

HULL BIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

Charles J. Hull, a real estate owner, whose home at 800 South Halsted Street has become famous as Hull House, was a member of the Board of Trustees of the old University and planned to give of his wealth to the old institution. After his death, his cousin and associate in business, Miss Helen Culver, gave to the University parcels of real estate in value about equal to one million dollars. Miss Culver determined that with this amount provision should be made for biological sciences. At the Quinquennial Celebration, July 3, 1896, were laid the cornerstones of four laboratories, Botany, Zoölogy, Anatomy, and Physiology, grouped around Hull Court.

15. PHYSIOLOGY BUILDING

The Physiology Building, which was the first American laboratory dedicated to physiology, is 102 by 52 feet and four stories high, exclusive of the basement and attic. The basement contains an aquarium room, animal rooms, dark room, combustion and centrifugal room, and storerooms. It is connected with the greenhouse of the laboratory. The first floor contains general laboratories for beginners, a shop, a storeroom, a lecture-room, and a photographic room. The second floor contains a large lecture-room with preparation room and storeroom, an optical room, two dark rooms, and private laboratories. The third floor contains three laboratories for advanced workers in Physiology, a laboratory for research in Physiological Chemistry and Pharmacology, a balance-room,

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COBB GATE, HULL COURT

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THE PHYSIOLOGY BUILDING

a smaller room for work in Physiological Chemistry and Pharmacology, and one room for work in Experimental Therapeutics. The fourth floor contains two rooms with cages for animals and two operating rooms, and, in addition, two laboratories for work in Physiological Chemistry and Pharmacology.

16. ANATOMY BUILDING

The Anatomy Building is 120 by 50 feet, and four stories high exclusive of the basement and attic, and was constructed to provide for Anatomy, both gross and microscopic, including Neurology. The first floor is occupied by three large laboratories for microscopic work (Histology, Microscopic Anatomy, Neurology), a photographic room, and two laboratories. On the second floor there are an additional room for general class-work in microscopic branches, a lecture-room, and a chemical

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HULL COURT: THE ANATOMY BUILDING

laboratory. Here, too, are located the laboratories of the staff in Neurology and a laboratory for advanced work and original research in Neurology. On the third and fourth floors are situated the dissecting rooms for Human Anatomy, the private laboratories for instructors, a study-room, and two laboratories for research.

17. ZOÖLOGY BUILDING

The Zoölogy Building is 120×50 feet and four stories high, exclusive of the basement. In the basement is one large room with glass-covered extension on the south side, designed for an aquarium, and two rooms used as aviaries, vivaria, etc.

On the first floor is the departmental library of the biological group as well as laboratories for elementary zoölogy. The second floor contains one large laboratory for beginners

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SNELL—HITCHCOCK—ANATOMY—COBB GATE—ZOÖLOGY

in research and a number of smaller laboratories for advanced work. The third floor contains three large laboratories for embryology and smaller research laboratories.

On the fourth floor there are laboratories especially for research in genetics.

18. BOTANY BUILDING

In the basement are storage rooms for laboratory material collected from all over the world, a ventilating room, a laboratory for plant physiology, and a workshop.

On the first floor at the south end is a large lecture-room used like most of this floor for the elementary work conducted by the Director and a member of the staff. A laboratory for elementary botany and an adjoining room for work in plant pathology occupy the west side of this floor. The remaining

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THE BOTANY BUILDING

rooms are used by the Laboratory Supply Department and by the Director of the Laboratory, Professor John M. Coulter, who uses his office also as the editorial office of the *Botanical Gazette*.

On the second floor at the north end, Room 21, is a large laboratory in which Dr. Land conducts his courses in technique and taxonomy. Adjoining are small research rooms for three people. The next room (20) is the office and laboratory of Professor C. J. Chamberlain, who has charge of work in cytology and morphology. Across the hall (22) is the office of the Professor of Ecology, Dr. H. C. Cowles. Room 23 is a lecture-room in which are conducted examinations for the doctorate. Room 24 is the morphology laboratory, with four adjoining research rooms.

On the third floor the laboratory (31) at the north end is devoted to morphology. Adjoining is the workroom and office

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of Professor Land. The west side of the floor is occupied by a row of six research rooms. At the south end is the ecology laboratory.

On the fourth floor are two laboratories, a storeroom, a workroom and office devoted to plant physiology. There is also a photographic dark room and workshop with lathe, constant-temperature and high-pressure ovens, etc.

The top floor is a greenhouse. The principal greenhouses of the department are south of Ellis Hall (see p. 27).

HUTCHINSON COURT

Hutchinson Court, surrounded by Botany, Hutchinson, Reynolds, and Mandel, is developed as a sunken English garden, with marble fountain, the gift in 1914 of Charles L. Hutchinson. The Court is the scene of out-of-door concerts by the band and the musical clubs, and especially of the great annual "University Sing" in June. Here also is held the June Convocation, at which the Court provides accommodation for some five thousand people. In spring and summer it is illuminated by thousands of Japanese lanterns for the President's receptions.

19. HUTCHINSON HALL

Hutchinson Hall, named for the donor, Charles L. Hutchinson, a Chicago banker and public-spirited citizen who from the beginning has been treasurer of the Board of Trustees, is the men's dining-hall—a replica of Christ Church Hall at Oxford. The great room is 115 feet long and 40 feet wide. At the top of the wood paneling, beneath a cornice treated like that in Christ Church Hall, grotesque heads in old ivory with red tongues against a band of gold stars on blue ground, are the shields of English and American colleges, in proper colors toned to the general key. On the north and south sides are the coats-of-arms of American colleges alternating with shields bearing the monogram HH (Hutchinson Hall). On the south wall from

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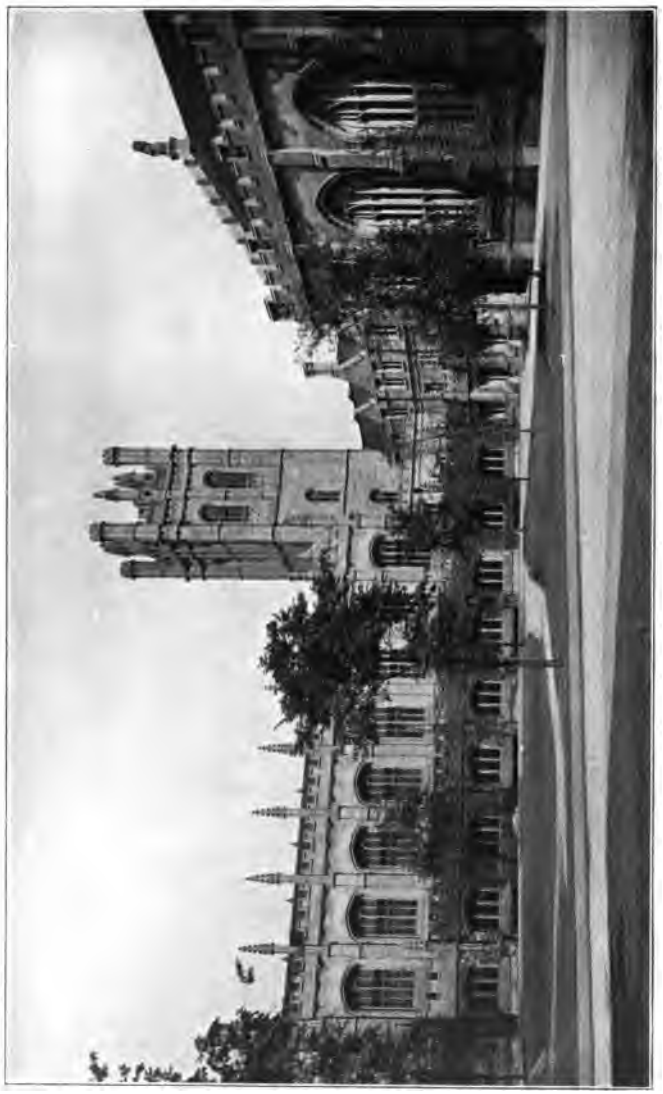

HUTCHINSON COURT

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Bartlett Gymnasium Hutchinson Hall

FROM A BOTANY WINDOW

left to right the shields are: (1) Darmouth; (2) Union; (3) Brown; (4) Amherst; (6) Vanderbilt; (7) Michigan; (8) Indiana; (9) Bowdoin; (10) Harvard (above the fireplace); (11) Leland Stanford Junior; (12) Johns Hopkins; (13) Clark; (14) Virginia; (15) Monogram of the University of Chicago; (16) Catholic University of America; (17) Northwestern; (19) Nebraska; (20) Iowa; (21) Kansas; (22) Tulane. On the north wall from right to left are those of: (1) Wisconsin; (2) Illinois; (3) Pennsylvania; (5) Cornell; (7) Minnesota; (8) Williams; (10) Yale (above the fireplace). At the east end of the room are these: (1) All Soul's, Oxford; (2) King's, Cambridge; (3) New, Oxford; (4) Jesus, Oxford; (5) Emmanuel, Cambridge; (6) University of Cambridge; (7) Oxford University; (8) Exeter, Oxford; (9) Christ's and

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St. John's, Cambridge; (10) Hertford, Oxford; (11) Corpus Christi, Oxford; (12) Clare Hall, Cambridge; (13) Trinity, Oxford; (14) Trinity, Cambridge; (15) Keble, Oxford. At the west end the shields are: (1) Worcester, Oxford; (2) Christ Church, Oxford; (3) Wadham, Oxford; (4) Lincoln, Oxford; (5) Cambridge; (6) University, Oxford; (7) St. John's, Oxford; (8) Pembroke, Oxford; (9) Queen's, Oxford; (10) Magdalen, Oxford; (11) Balliol, Oxford; (12) Merton, Oxford; (13) Brasenose, Oxford; (14) St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; (15) Oriel, Oxford. In the window just above are the arms of American and English foundations: (Above) Johns Hopkins; Wadham, Oxford; Brown; Oxford; Michigan; New and All Souls, Oxford; West Point; (below) Queen's, Oxford; Yale; Trinity, Oxford; badge of the city of Chicago; St. John's, Oxford; Harvard; Merton, Oxford.

As in Christ Church Hall, portraits enrich the paneled walls. With the exception of pictures now in place, no other portraits of members of the faculties will be hung in the hall during the lifetime of the persons depicted. Portraits of living members of the University are hung in other buildings. For example: A portrait of Professor Myra Reynolds is in Foster Hall; in Rosenwald, there is a bronze bust of Professor T. C. Chamberlin; in Walker, a painting of Professor S. W. Williston. The portraits at present in Hutchinson Hall are these:

West End
Center

JOHN DAVISON ROCKEFELLER

Founder of the University of Chicago

ARTIST: EASTMAN JOHNSON

Full-length, seated figure, turned to right. Mustache. Dark business suit. Left hand rests beside books on table covered with rose velvet.

Signed, in lower left corner: E. JOHNSON, 1894.

Painted in 1894. Presented in 1894 by friends.

Height, 78 in.; width, 56 in.

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Right

MARTIN ANTOINE RYERSON

President of the Board of Trustees

ARTIST: LAWTON PARKER

Against a gray background a full-length standing figure turned to left. Mustache and short beard. Right hand hangs at side; left holds glasses. Gown is that of a trustee of the University of Chicago; on the head is mortar-board with black tassel.

Signed, in lower left corner: LAWTON PARKER, 1904.

Painted in 1904. Presented by friends.

Height, 84 in.; width, 43 in.

Left

WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER, PH.D., DD., LL.D.

1856–1906

First President of the University of Chicago, 1891–1906

Professor and Head of the Department of Semitic Languages and Literatures, 1891–1906.

ARTIST: GARI MELCHERS

Against gray-green wall full-length standing figure turned to right. The purple-faced gown is that of a Doctor of Laws; the hood is that of a Doctor of Divinity of Colby College. On the head is a gold-tasseled mortar-board. The left hand holds a rolled document.

Signed, in lower right corner: GARI MELCHERS.

Painted in 1902. Presented in 1902 by friends.

Height, 84 in.; width, 44 in.

North Wall

THOMAS WAKEFIELD GOODSPEED, D.D.

Secretary of the Board of Trustees, 1890–1913; Registrar, 1897–1913; Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Trustees, 1913–

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ARTIST: LOUIS BETTS

Three-quarter-length figure, seated, turned to right. White hair; short white beard.

Signed, in upper left corner: LOUIS BETTS, '09.

Painted in 1909. Presented December 27, 1909, by Captain Henry S. Goodspeed.

Height, 50 in.; width, 40 in.

ADOLPHUS CLAY BARTLETT

Member of Board of Trustees. Donor of Frank Dickinson Bartlett Gymnasium

ARTIST: RALPH CLARKSON

Three-quarter-length seated figure turned to left. Gray hair; dark mustache. Dark clothes. Hands rest on arms of carved black chair.

Signed, in lower right corner: RALPH CLARKSON.

Painted in 1900. Presented January 17, 1911, by friends.

Height, 50 in.; width, 40 in.

JOHN DAVISON ROCKEFELLER

Founder of the University of Chicago

ARTIST: WILLIAM COUPER

Bronze bust.

Signed: WM. COUPER, New York, 1910.

Presented August 22, 1911, by members of the Board of Trustees.

MARION TALBOT, A.M., LL.D.

Dean of Women, 1892–; Assistant Professor of Sanitary Science, 1892–95; Associate Professor of Sanitary Science, 1895–1904; Associate Professor of Household Administration, 1904–5; Professor of Household Administration, 1905–.

ARTIST: WALTER D. GOLDMARK

Three-quarter-length figure, seated, facing spectator. Dark blue dress and white collar. Gown and hood of Doctor of Laws. Hands rest on lap.

Painted in 1913. Presented by friends.

Height, 50 in.; width, 40 in.

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GEORGE EDGAR VINCENT, PH.D., LL.D.

Dean of the Faculties of Arts, Literature, and Science, 1907–11; Ph.D., University of Chicago, 1896; LL.D., *ibid.*, 1911; Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology, 1896–1900; Associate Professor, 1900–1904; Professor, 1904–11; Dean of the Junior Colleges, 1900–1907; Dean of the Faculties of Arts, Literature, and Science, 1907–11.

ARTIST: LOUIS BETTS

Three-quarter-length figure, seated, facing the spectator. Right hand in lap; left supported by mortar-board held on knee. Purple-faced gown and hood of a Doctor of Laws of the University of Chicago.

Signed, in upper right corner: LOUIS BETTS.

Painted in 1911. Presented in 1911 by colleagues, alumni, and other friends on the occasion of his departure from this University to become president of the University of Minnesota.

Height, 70 in.; width, 45 in.

South Wall

SILAS B. COBB

1812–1900
Donor of Cobb Lecture Hall

ARTIST: RALPH CLARKSON

Bust portrait, facing left. White hair; mustache and beard.

Signed: RALPH CLARKSON.

Height, 30 in.; width, 24 in.

GEORGE C. WALKER

1838–1905
Donor of Walker Museum

ARTIST: EDWARD J. TIMMONS

Bust portrait, turned left, almost profile. Brown hair and mustache. Black business coat. Low collar and bow tie.

Signed, in lower left corner: E. J. TIMMONS, Chicago.

Height, 50 in.; width, 40 in.

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GALUSHA ANDERSON, A.M., S.T.D., LL.D.

Professor of Homiletics; President of the Old University of Chicago, 1878–85; Professor of Homiletics, Church Polity, and Pastoral Duties, Baptist Union Theological Seminary, 1890–92; Professor and Head of the Department of Homiletics, the University of Chicago, 1892–1904; Professor Emeritus of Homiletics, 1904–.

ARTIST: FREDERIC PORTER VINTON

Three-quarter-length figure, seated, turned to right. White hair and beard. Right hand in breast of frock coat. Mortar-board in left hand. Gown of Doctor.

Signed: FREDERIC VINTON.

Painted in 1906. Presented June 10, 1906, by alumni and other friends.

Height, 50 in.; width, 40 in.

HARRY PRATT JUDSON, A.M., LL.D.

Second President of the University of Chicago. Professor of Political Science and Head Dean of the Colleges, 1892–94; Professor of International Law and Diplomacy, Head of the Department of Political Science, and Dean of the Faculties of Arts, Literature, and Science, 1894–1907; Acting President, 1906–7; President, 1907–.

ARTIST: LAWTON PARKER

Three-quarter-length figure, seated, turned to left. Gray mustache. Purple-faced gown and hood of a Doctor of Laws of Williams College.

Signed, in lower right corner: LAWTON PARKER, 1906.

Painted in 1906. Presented November 17, 1908, by friends.

Height, 50 in.; width, 40 in.

LEON MANDEL

1841–1911

Donor of Leon Mandel Assembly Hall

ARTIST: RALPH CLARKSON

Three-quarter-length figure, seated in library beside book-laden table on which rests right elbow. Dark business suit. Turned left, facing spectator. Thin gray hair; mustache.

Signed, in lower right corner: RALPH CLARKSON (after photograph)

Painted in 1912. Presented June 26, 1912, by Mrs. Mandel.

Height, 50 in.; width, 40 in.

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FRANK WAKELEY GUNSAULUS, D.D., LL.D.

Professorial Lecturer on Practical Theology, The Divinity School, 1912–

ARTIST: LOUIS BETTS

Three-quarter-length figure, standing. Left hand holds red book on table. The gown is that of a Doctor of Laws. The scarlet hood is that of a Doctor of Divinity, and is lined with the colors of Armour Institute, of which the subject is president.

Signed, in lower left corner: LOUIS BETTS, '07.

Painted in 1907. Presented February 21, 1911, by Mrs. F. W. Gunsaulus.

Height, 66 in.; width, 42 in.

East Wall

HERMANN EDUARD VON HOLST

1841–1904

Professor and Head of the Department of History

ARTIST: JOHN C. JOHANSEN

Three-quarter-length figure, seated, turned left. Mustache and beard. Brown business suit. Left hand holds documents on lap. Brown background.

Signed: J. C. JOHANSEN.

Painted in 1911. Presented by his family and friends.

Height, 50 in.; width, 40 in.

CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON

Treasurer of the Board of Trustees; Donor of Hutchinson Hall

ARTIST: LOUIS BETTS

Against gray-green background full-length figure, standing. Gown of trustee of the University of Chicago. Left hand holds rolled document.

Signed, lower left corner: LOUIS BETTS.

Painted in 1911. Presented November 23, 1911, by friends.

Height, 91 in.; width, 50 in.

A stairway in the vestibule to the hall leads to the "minstrel gallery" of Hutchinson Hall and to rooms in the Mitchell Tower.

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Hutchinson Hall contains also kitchens and a private dining-room, the latter decorated by Mr. F. C. Bartlett, both entered through the office of the Commons to the left in leaving the dining-hall. There is also a café, which, entered from the corridor opposite the entrance to the Reynolds Club, occupies the north side of Hutchinson Court. The café is open to men patrons, including visitors to the University, at hours when the main dining-room is closed.

The Commons, which may be patronized by visitors to the University, has an average daily attendance of 660. In addition to this regular service, special service for groups is given in the private dining-room and café. The main dining-room is used also for large dinners, as those at which the students act as hosts to the members of the faculties or to visiting football teams, or for official functions like the President's quarterly reception on the night before Convocation.

20 THE REYNOLDS CLUB

Joseph Reynolds was born in Fallsburg, Sullivan County, New York, June 11, 1819, and died in Congress, Arizona, February 21, 1891. He was of Quaker parentage and a pioneer of the Middle West. During the first thirty-seven years of his life he lived in New York State. After finishing a common-school course, he taught during the winter months, and became a drover and cattle-dealer in the spring and summer. A season which showed a balance of but three dollars profit caused him to join his brother in conducting a general store. After his marriage to Mary E. Morton in 1845, he built and operated a flour mill. This venture was very successful. Subsequently he undertook also the tanning of leather, and again he was successful. In 1865 he sold these interests and moved to Chicago, where he engaged in the fur trade. Later he turned his attention to buying and selling grain, and established a line of boats on the Mississippi, running between St. Louis and St. Paul.

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REYNOLDS CLUB, EAST FRONT

This line is still in existence and until recently was known under its original name as the "Diamond Jo Steamship Lines Company." The sobriquet "Diamond Jo" Mr. Reynolds received from his trade-mark—four lines in a diamond about "Jo." In the early 80's he built the Hot Springs Railroad, a narrow-gauge line from Malvern to Hot Springs, Arkansas, which proved very profitable. In later years he engaged in mining, owning several valuable properties, among which were the Congress Mine in Arizona and the Jo Reynolds Mine in Colorado.

Blake Reynolds, an only son, died while on the threshold of manhood, and it is thought that the interest which his father had in him was widened to include all young men. The difficulties of his own youth furnished him with a purpose. His widow, who survived him nearly five years, provided that a sum of money should be given to the University of Chicago to be

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used for the general purpose of helping deserving students: so were established the Reynolds Scholarships and the Reynolds Club.

IN THE REYNOLDS CLUB

The building was designed by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge. The University Avenue elevation is strongly reminiscent of the garden front of St. John's College, Oxford, the ornamental windows having been studied from those of St. John's. On the north wall of the Club, to the left of the entrance to Mitchell Tower, is to be noted the device adopted as the club arms with the motto: Filii Eiusdem Almae Matris ("Sons of the Same Alma Mater"). The entrance hall at once suggests the stair hall of an old English manor house. To the left is the lounging-room, 36×68 feet, decorated, like the rest of the rooms in the Tower Group, by Frederic Clay Bartlett. The friezes here and in the billiard room were designed after careful study of decorations in applied design in the old stuffs and brocades of the period. The disks in the bookcases—for this room was originally planned as a library—typify different branches of literature and are purely decorative. South of the entrance hall—in which are public telephones, bulletin boards, and, above the stone fireplace, a picture of Joseph Reynolds—is the billiard room. The stairs lead into the reception room on the second floor. To the south are the executive chamber, the correspondence room, and the

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THE REYNOLDS CLUB THEATER

library. A window under the stairway gives access to the promenade on the roof of the cloisters, with pretty views. Another flight of stairs carries one directly into the theater, a room with open sycamore timber trusses, with side walls an indefinite golden color; an old ivory band illuminated in Holbein alphabet surrounds the room:

East Wall: Men must know that in this theater of man's life it is reserved only for God and angels to be lookers on.

West Wall: Thus we play the fools with the time and the spirits of the wise sit in the clouds and mock us. God give them wisdom that have it: and those that are fools, let them use their talents.

The stage curtain, painted by Frederic Clay Bartlett, represents a fête day in a mediaeval town. The room is used for the Club annual meeting and the much more frequent "smokers" at which varying programs by students and invited guests are

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presented. The college dramatic club here presents plays written by its own members as well as others. *The Land of Heart's Desire*, for instance, was here produced in the presence of the author, William Butler Yeats. A roof promenade above University Avenue is reached through the committee room in the southeast corner of this floor. In the basement are bowling alleys, a barber shop, and locker-rooms.

The Reynolds Club is open to all men students of the University on payment of an annual fee of six dollars. The number of members is seven hundred and sixty-eight. The Club is governed entirely by students, who elect officers and manage the Club's annual budget of over $10,000.00.

Dean George E. Vincent, at the laying of the cornerstone, June 22, 1901, thus expressed the purpose of the clubhouse:

> Yonder stand laboratories devoted to the sciences of life; here we raise a building dedicated to the art of living. There day by day trained minds peer ever farther into the secrets of tissue and cell, but they will never lay bare the joys of comradeship which are to be housed here—the stimulus of wit, play, the fusing power of humor, the soft touch of sympathy, the thrill of common enthusiasm, the sturdy sense of loyalty to one's fellows.
>
> The University takes pride in her laboratories, but she also covets for her students something of the charm of life in the cloisters and quadrangles of Oxford and Cambridge; she would preserve in some sort the democracy of the old-time New England campus; she would unite in a larger brotherhood all student groups, and foster among them a spirit of wider fraternity.

21. MITCHELL TOWER

Mitchell Tower, the gift of a citizen of Chicago, John J. Mitchell, differs only slightly from another Oxford original, the tower of Magdalen College, the arms of which may be noted above the entrance to the tower. The Mitchell Tower is 127 feet 3 inches from grade to the top of the corner turrets; the Magdalen Tower, from grade to the top of its pointed finials, is 140 feet, although the height to the turret

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THE NORTH QUADRANGLES

proper is 128 feet, about the same as in the Mitchell Tower. The Oxford Tower is square in plan (about 34×34 feet); the Mitchell Tower is 35 feet from north to south and 31 feet east to west, the greater width north to south giving room for two pinnacles instead of one, as in the Oxford example. The second floor of the tower is used as the music room of the University choirs; the third floor is the room of the University band; the fourth floor is a ringing-chamber—for this tower, like its original, has a ring of ten bells arranged for both chiming by one person and change-ringing with one man at each bell, one of the very few peals so arranged in this country. The bells, dedicated June 9, 1908, were the gift of a large number of friends of Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer. Here also is the clock mechanism made and presented by the boys of the University High School. The clock is geared to ring the West-

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minster quarters, though at present it strikes only the hours from 8:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. Access to the bells themselves, two stories above, is had by a ladder. The peal of bells was cast in London by Messrs. Mears & Stainbank (Whitechapel Bell Foundry, established 1570), makers of "Big Ben" at Westminster, "Great Peter" of York Minster, "Great Tom" of Lincoln Cathedral, the clock bells of St. Paul's Cathedral, and the Bow Bells, Cheapside, London. The specifications of the bells and inscriptions on each are:

	Diameter	Weight	Note
Tenor	51 in.	2,443 lbs.	E flat
A Gracious Woman Retaining Honor			
9th	46 in.	1,820 lbs.	F
Easy to Be Entreated			
8th	42 in.	1,340 lbs.	G
Always Rejoicing			
7th	40 in.	1,193 lbs.	A flat
Making the Lame to Walk and the Blind to See			
6th	37 in.	990 lbs.	B flat
Great in Counsel and Mighty in Work			
5th	34 in.	812 lbs.	C
Rooted and Grounded in Love			
4th	32 in.	727 lbs.	D
Fervent in Spirit			
3d	31 in.	712 lbs.	E flat
Given to Hospitality			
2d	29 in.	629 lbs.	F
The Sweetness of Her Lips Increasing Learning			
Treble	27 in.	564 lbs.	G
In God's Law Meditating Day and Night			

In contributing to the memorial fund Professor A. A. Stagg made a condition that every night at 10:05 a special cadence be rung. So it has come about that these bells close each college day with the "Alma Mater" (see p. 125). The bells

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THE CLOISTER: TOWER GROUP

are chimed for five minutes at the chapel hour (10:15 A.M.) each day and at 6:00 o'clock they are chimed for ten minutes. On Sunday morning they ring from 10:30 until 10:45 and again for two minutes at 11:00 o'clock—the hour of the University Religious Service. At Convocation, when the President mentions the death of a member of the University, the audience rises and remains standing while the bells sound slowly and impressively "Pleyel's Hymn."

At the foot of the tower in the wall opposite the entrance to Hutchinson Hall is a bronze tablet by Daniel Chester French, bearing a portrait of Mrs. Palmer and this inscription:

JOYFULLY TO RECALL
ALICE FREEMAN PALMER
DEAN OF WOMEN IN THIS UNIVERSITY
1892–1895
THESE BELLS MAKE MUSIC

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In the floor opposite the entrance to Hutchinson Hall is a bronze tablet bearing the coat-of-arms of the University with an inscription tablet presented by the Class of 1911 commemorating the adoption, in their year of graduation, of the University coat-of-arms.

In the east wall of the cloister, near to the main door of Leon Mandel Assembly Hall, is a bronze tablet by Lorado Taft bearing a portrait of Stephen A. Douglas and the inscription:

IN HONOR OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS
WHO IN 1855 GENEROUSLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE FOUNDING OF
THE FIRST UNIVERSITY ESTABLISHED
IN CHICAGO THIS TABLET IS
ERECTED IN JUNE 1901 BY THE DECENNIAL
CLASS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

22. LEON MANDEL ASSEMBLY HALL

Leon Mandel Assembly Hall, presented by the Chicago merchant whose name it bears, is the largest assembly room. The main floor has 696 seats; the balcony contains 12 front boxes containing 6 seats each, 10 rear boxes, and 283 other seats. The total seating capacity is 1,111. In addition, the stage for Convocations and University religious services can be made to seat 150 persons. The stage is equipped with footlights, borders, asbestos curtain, and basement dressing-rooms. The organ, built at a cost of $10,000 by the Hutchings Votey Company of Boston, is placed on the west side of the stage, organ screens being placed at either side of the proscenium at the level of the gallery. The window nearest the stage on the left side, made by Tiffany for the Class of 1902, includes the coats-of-arms of Yale, Cambridge, Oxford, Harvard, and in the center the device of the University of Chicago Class of 1902, its emblem, the rose, being used also in the upper lights.

In this room are held all large meetings of the University. The quarterly Convocations at which degrees and honors are

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LEON MANDEL ASSEMBLY HALL

conferred and an address delivered by a Convocation orator, are held here, except in June, when the room cannot contain all candidates for degrees and titles, members of the faculties, and trustees. At the University Religious Service each Sunday at 11:00 A.M., at which all friends of the University are welcome, the sermon is preached by a member of the University or by some visiting minister. The University preacher also speaks at the college chapel at 10:15 A.M. The assembly has been addressed by preachers of various denominations, as Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, Abbé Felix Klein, Rev. George Adam Smith, Rev. Reginald Campbell. Most memorable was the late Professor C. R. Henderson's service as chaplain throughout almost the first quarter-century. This is the place also of public lectures, such as have been delivered here by Sir Walter Raleigh of Oxford, Professor Paul

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Ehrlich, Count Apponyi of Budapest, Professor William Howard Taft. University Public Lectures in this and other halls are announced in the *Weekly Calendar*. The University Orchestral Association here offers a series of concerts by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, founded by Theodore Thomas in the year the University was founded. Ysaye, Schumann-Heink, and other musicians have also appeared in the series. Students of the University likewise present here the programs of their orchestra and other musical clubs. In the spring the comic operas of the Blackfriars are here produced; and throughout the year the English Department and the several dramatic organizations present plays.

23. FRANK DICKINSON BARTLETT GYMNASIUM

Frank Dickinson Bartlett Gymnasium, a sternly masculine structure at the northwest corner of University Avenue and 57th Street, was erected as a memorial to his youngest son by A. C. Bartlett, a Chicago business man. The building, 200 feet long by 80 feet in width, is strongly marked by a projecting section suggestive of the gate of Trinity College, Cambridge, which affords space for a monumental staircase and offices. In the entrance hall, directly opposite the main door, are decorations by Frederic Clay Bartlett, brother of the young man for whom the building is a memorial. In the center is a shield with an inscription. *Vires*, the lion above the center, typifies the assistance rendered by Physical Education to the branches symbolized by the owls, *Scientia* and *Litterae*. The inscription is:

TO
THE ADVANCEMENT OF
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
AND THE GLORY OF MANLY SPORTS
THIS GYMNASIUM IS DEDICATED
TO THE MEMORY OF
FRANK DICKINSON BARTLETT
A.D. 1880–1900.

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FRANK DICKINSON BARTLETT GYMNASIUM

Mr. Bartlett's mural paintings are of mediaeval athletic contests. The crowd looking on is in gorgeous holiday attire. Many of the ornaments and trappings are raised in *gesso* and gilded in antique gold leaf after the manner of early English and Italian decorations. To the left the subject is a single-stick contest; to the right the contest is with double-edged two-handed swords. The inscriptions are:

So it the fairer body doth procure to habit in, and it more fairly dight with cheerful grace and amiable sight.

How happy is he born and taught that serveth not another's will: whose armour is his honest thought and simple truth his utmost skill.

The window above the main door (best seen in the morning), presented by William Gold Hibbard, one of Mr. Bartlett's associates in business, was designed by Edward D. Sperry of New York and executed in 15,000 pieces by the American

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MURAL PAINTINGS, BARTLETT GYMNASIUM

Church Glass and Decorating Company. The subject is the crowning of Ivanhoe by Rowena after the second day's tournament at Ashby de la Zouche. Prince John and his adherents are to the left; Cedric and his friends are on the right. Ivanhoe is kneeling before Rowena. The composition is carried into the upper tier of lancets by the foliage of trees surrounding the lists. Above the trees is the town of Ashby de la Zouche.

In the basement are the four large dressing-rooms for University athletic teams, pictures of which adorn the quarters; there are also shower baths, Turkish baths, rubbing-room, and special classrooms for wrestling and fencing. On the wall of the rubbing-room is an illuminated motto, "For Chicago, I will."

On the first floor are the offices of the Director, Professor A. A. Stagg (right), and the examining physician (left), a trophy-room next to the Director's office, and next to that, the swimming-pool, 60×28 feet. The room affords seats for 200 spectators at races and water-polo. The south half of this floor is given over to a dressing-room containing 1,500 lockers and 25 shower baths. The vaulted passage under the mural paintings leads to the locker-room (left) and to the athletic field.

On the second floor is the main exercising room, 75×195 feet, with a suspended running-track 12 feet, 6 inches wide at the sides and 16 feet, 8 inches wide at the ends. The track, on a line 18 inches from the guard rail, measures 131¼ yards, or 13.41 laps to the mile. The exercising apparatus is adjustable

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so that the floor can be speedily cleared, some of the apparatus folding beneath the gallery and some of it being stored beneath the floor in a room 40 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 5 feet high. The room when thus cleared makes an audience hall for 2,500 people. It has been so used for Convocation, as when James Bryce was the Convocation orator, in 1907, and when the Northern Baptist Convention met in this room. It is used annually for the Washington Promenade and other social carnivals.

The building was designed by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge in accordance with suggestions of the Director, Professor A. A. Stagg, and his associate, Dr. J. E. Raycroft. The cornerstone was laid by Mr. A. C. Bartlett, November 28, 1901, and the building was dedicated January 29, 1904. All undergraduate men, unless excused by the examining physican, are required to take physical culture during ten of the quarters of residence required for graduation. Each is also required to learn swimming. The schedule of classes can be found on the bulletin board at the entrance.

24. ATHLETIC GRANDSTAND: STAGG FIELD

Stagg Field, so named in honor of Professor Amos Alonzo Stagg, Director of the Department of Physical Culture and Athletics, who from the beginning, when, according to a student song, he was "pitcher, catcher, coach, shortstop, and halfback too," has been a notable force for physical and moral strength among University men, lies between University and Ellis avenues and 56th and 57th streets. It is inclosed by a concrete wall 14 to 17 feet high, pierced by several gates, notably the "Class of 1912 Gate" in 57th Street opposite the north gate of Hull Court. On the west side of the field is a reinforced concrete grandstand, 483 feet and 4 inches in length, 99 feet 4 inches in width, and, at the highest point of the towers, 57 feet in height. The grandstand, designed by Shepley, Rutan &

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STAGG FIELD

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THE GRANDSTAND

Coolidge, is in reality an auxiliary gymnasium, for in addition to quarters for home and visiting teams, there are handball courts, squash courts (presented by F. H. Rawson of Chicago) and a rackets court (presented by Harold F. McCormick of the Board of Trustees). The grandstand will seat over 8,000, who through the large number of exits can leave the stand in three or four minutes. Temporary stands erected on the other three sides make it possible to accommodate at the major football games 25,000 persons. In the quadrangles there is provision also for 31 tennis courts; an auxiliary baseball and hockey field is opposite Greenwood Hall. The cross-country runs are along the Midway and through Jackson and Washington Parks.

During the Spring Quarter, 1916, two hundred and sixty men satisfied requirements in physical culture by playing tennis regularly.

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ROSENWALD HALL WALKER MUSEUM

25. WALKER MUSEUM

The donor of this building, George C. Walker, deeply impressed by his father's speech at the opening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal in 1848 in which he emphasized the relationship of the productivity of the soil of the Mississippi Valley to its probable population, was always interested in the way Illinois and Chicago exemplified the principle. George C. Walker saw this city grow from a population of fifteen thousand to fifteen hundred thousand. To erect in this growing community a museum of natural history soon became one of his desires. Having been interested in the old University, he offered to give for its re-establishment land at Morgan Park. When plans were made for an entirely new university, he gave land for the secondary school of the institution, the Morgan Park Academy, which after a useful existence ceased in 1907.

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As a trustee of the new University, Mr. Walker was fired with enthusiasm when it was announced that the president of the University of Wisconsin, T. C. Chamberlin, and his colleague, R. D. Salisbury, had decided to join the staff of the University of Chicago, and at this time he gave to the institution the building to be used as a natural history museum. With his cordial consent the structure was made the home of the departments of Geology and Geography. Not until the erection of Julius Rosenwald Hall, twenty-two years later, was it possible to use the entire building for a museum.

On the first floor, when exhibits are permanently installed, the room will be surrounded by a series of alcoves formed by large exhibition cases. Each alcove will exhibit the life of a given geological period. Interesting and some unique specimens of vertebrate paleontology are temporarily installed. On the wall beside the stairway is a portrait of Professor S. W. Williston, painted in 1915 by C. A. Corwin and presented by Mr. Williston's former students.

The central space on the second floor will contain a systematic exhibition of fossil invertebrates. The west room affords space for drawer stacks in which to preserve the several fossil collections belonging to the Museum. Made up of the James, Washburn, Gurley, Sampson, Faber, Van Horne, Bassler, Haines, James Hall, Tiffany, Teller, and many other collections, that of Walker Museum, which is especially rich in paleozoic material of the Mississippi Valley region, contains over 1,000,000 specimens. On this floor also are the offices and classrooms of Dr. Williston, Professor of Paleontology, and of Dr. Stuart Weller, Professor of Paleontologic Geology.

The exhibition room on the third floor is devoted to anthropology. Here Professor Frederick Starr conducts courses. Among the collections are the Ryerson collection of Mexican archaeology (some 3,000 specimens), the Ryerson collection

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JULIUS ROSENWALD HALL, FROM HARPER COURT

from the cliff dwellings and cave houses of Utah, the Clement Japanese collection, etc.

26. JULIUS ROSENWALD HALL

Julius Rosenwald Hall was at the request of the departments of Geology and Geography named for the president of Sears Roebuck & Co., of Chicago, who on his fiftieth birthday

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among other gifts of importance to the city of Chicago, presented to the University the funds which erected this building. The cornerstone was laid by Mr. Rosenwald, June 9, 1914, and the building was dedicated in March, 1915. The building was designed by Holabird & Roche of Chicago, whose problem included not only provision of a building suitable to the purposes of the departments to occupy it, but the architectural relation of the new structure to Walker Museum to the east and at the south the Law School.

The character and uses of the Hall have been clearly expressed in the stone carvings. Above the main entrance in a large panel is the seal of the University, surmounted by a scroll bearing the name of the building. The supporters of the shield are students, capped and gowned, the one carrying in his hand a hammer and the other a theodolite. Immediately below is a frieze of roses in panels and shield, an allusion to the name of the donor. On the right is a relief portrait of Lyell, the foremost English exponent of the principles of geology; on the left is one of Dana, the most revered of American expositors. On the spandrils of the doorway are the seals of the state of Illinois (left), and of the city of Chicago (right). To the left of the doorway an aged man is represented as casting away an old world shrunken by time and scarred by volcanic devastation; to the right is the figure of a child spinning a chaotic mass into the form of a world and sending it forth to find its destiny among celestial spheres.

Other pendants at this level around the building are shields on which are carved the floral emblems of America, England, France, Germany, Scotland, Ireland, Switzerland, Spain, Japan, Mexico, Wales, Egypt, Persia, and Greece.

Reliefs of the Eastern and Western hemispheres are set to the right and left of the central panel.

The cornice is given declared relief by portraits of eminent men chosen to represent various aspects of the earth sciences, so

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selected as also to represent national progress in these sciences and the special contributions of American universities. On the north elevation, Hall represents the early development of American stratigraphy and paleontology; Logan, the primitive geology of Canada; Cuvier, the initiation of vertebrate paleontology; von Buch, a notable stage of general geologic philosophy; Ritter, the evolution of modern geography.

With these portraits are associated fossils and other symbols of the fields represented, among which types of the life of the past are given precedence: (east to west) sea-urchin, coral, crinoid, crinoid, gastropod, sea-urchin, trilobite, gastropod, gastropod, bryozoan, pelecypod, gastropod.

The gargoyle at each corner is a restoration of *Limnoscelis*.

West elevation.—On the west cornice, Da Vinci symbolizes the first clear recognition of the meaning of fossils; Werner, the early science of petrology; Barrande the orderly evolution of Paleozoic life; Reclus, exact cartography; Guyot, the educational development of physical geography.

At the same level are: (north to south) crinoid, coral, crinoid, coral, brachiopod.

South elevation.—On the south cornice, Newbury, Dawson, and Alexander Winchell, each in his own way, represent effective diffusion of geologic thought in America at a critical stage when prejudice seriously barred scientific progress; Irving stands for the newer phases of Archeozoic investigation and Williams for the new petrology.

Associated symbols are: (west to east) gastropod, brachiopod, crinoid, brachiopod, gastropod, crinoid, brachiopod.

East elevation.—On the east cornice, Marco Polo represents the early dissemination of geographic knowledge in the face of disbelief; and Emmons stands for modern economic geology.

On the east cornice of the wing are: medusa, brachiopod, gastropod, coral, cephalopod, crinoid, gastropod. On the east side of the main building are: coral, pelecypod, cephalopod.

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Square tower.—On the square tower to the east are winged gargoyles, a buffalo, a bull, an elephant, and a lion, to represent America, Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Octagonal tower.—On the octagonal tower, devoted to meteorology, are eight gargoyles, four of which represent the winds (Boreas, Notus, Eurus, and Zephyrus), and four of which are birds emblematic of the aerial realm: the duck, the eagle, the albatross, the condor. The gargoyle at the corner beneath the bronze celestial globe is a restoration of a Permian reptile, *Lepidosaurus*. Near the tower entrance is a panel bearing a shield on which are carved a geologist's collecting bag and hammers, together with a scroll with the legend: "Dig and Discover." Adjacent are carvings of a candle, a book, and a mural crown.

In the basement, in addition to conference rooms (1 and 3) for classes in general geology is a lecture-room seating one hundred and eighty-one. The basement provides space also for a dark room and rooms for dynamic geology, mineralogy, physiographic modeling, lathe and section work, a high-temperature and high-pressure laboratory, and a workshop. Beside the stairs is a seismograph for which there was erected on the solid rock, 62½ feet below the floor, a solid concrete pillar 4 feet square. The seismographic records will be maintained by the United States Weather Bureau.

On the first floor is a museum room, marked architecturally by a carved wooden screen at the main door and corbels bearing bas-reliefs of Humboldt, Richtofen, Le Conte, Powell, Shaler, and Sir John Murray—portraits selected, not as personal memorials, but as emblems of progress in the earth sciences. In the cases are exhibits of type collections of minerals, rocks, ores, and economic products, and a synoptic series of fossils arranged in historical order. The selection throughout is with reference to class work. A few steps above the museum floor are a classroom for elementary geology and geography, a topo-

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graphical map laboratory (14), two geological map laboratories (12 and 13), and in connection with them four rooms (10, 11, 15, and 16) for conferences, in which once each week an instructor and four members of his class study maps. In this way even in large classes individual attention is possible for each student.

On the second floor are the offices of the heads of the departments of Geology and Geography, Professor T. C. Chamberlin (Room 22A) and Professor R. D. Salisbury (Room 20B). Here also are the rooms of Professors H. H. Barrows (Room 20A), J. P. Goode (23), R. T. Chamberlin, and an office for visiting professors. Room 25 is a seminar room. The main geology classroom is Room 26. Rooms 27 and 28 are devoted to geography. The west portion of this floor—Room 29—is the departmental library reading-room with accommodations for 72 readers.

On the third floor, Room 30 is a geochemical laboratory; 31 and 32, devoted to mineralogy; 33, a laboratory for economic geology; 34, a classroom for economic geology and elementary mineralogy; 35 is a laboratory; 36, a dark room; 37, a classroom for advanced classes in geology and for the departmental seminar; 38, for petrology and petrography, with an adjoining small laboratory for high-temperature and other work. Room 39 is a graduate-study room from which open six small offices for members of the departmental staff.

On the fourth floor, Room 40 is devoted to research in geography. Most of the rooms on the floor are devoted to small research offices for advanced students. Room 48 is the office of Professor F. R. Moulton of the Department of Astronomy, who has his office in this building because of his close co-operation with Professor Chamberlin in work upon the planetesimal hypothesis, rigidity of the earth, and other problems. Room 49 is the so-called "council room," in which are held departmental conferences and examinations for higher

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THE LAW SCHOOL

degrees. Room 40 is the office of Professor Tower and gives access also to the 92-foot tower in which are the office and recording instruments of the completely equipped United States Weather Bureau, which may be visited at hours posted on the bulletin board.

27. THE LAW SCHOOL

The Law School occupies a building erected especially for it in 1904 at a cost of $248,653. The cornerstone was laid April 2, 1903, by President Theodore Roosevelt. The building is three stories high, 175 feet long, and 80 feet wide, remotely suggestive of King's College Chapel, Cambridge. On the first floor are four lecture-rooms, two of which are in theater form. On the walls are hung the Charles B. Pike collection of some two hundred and fifty legal portraits. In the South Room are hung

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THE LAW READING-ROOM

the English chancellors, lord keepers, vice-chancellors, and a few prime ministers. In the North Room are the common-law judges of the King's Bench, the Common Pleas, and the Exchequer. In the corridor and stairway are the justices of the United States Supreme Court. In the Court Room are the other American judges and lawyers. In the West room are the Scottish and Irish judges and English lawyers. The mezzanine floor is occupied by the library stackroom, connected with the reading-room above by electric book-lifts and designed to contain steel stacks for 90,000 volumes. Opening into the stackroom are studies for members of the Faculty and the Librarian's room. On the third floor is the reading-room, a great hall with high, timbered ceiling, 165 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 35 feet high, lighted on all sides by Gothic windows. It has wall shelves for 14,000 books and

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PROPOSED LIBRARY GROUP AS SEEN FROM THE MIDWAY

provides space for tables accommodating 400 readers. Adjoining the reading-room is the office of the Dean. In the basement is a smoking-room and the locker-room, containing several hundred steelmesh lockers for the use of students.

28. WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER MEMORIAL LIBRARY

From 1892 to 1902 the General Library of the University was housed in a temporary one-story building, which also gave accommodation to the University Press and the Gymnasium. This building stood where Hutchinson Court is now located. In 1902, on the completion of the University Press Building on the corner of 58th Street and Ellis Avenue, the Library accompanied the Press to the new location. Here also it remained ten years.

The first active steps toward the erection of a permanent central library building for the University were taken in the same year in which the Library was located in the Press Building. On June 24, 1902, on recommendation of President Harper, the Board of Trustees appointed a Library Commission which included, besides the President himself, three members of the Board of Trustees and six members of the Faculties. The report of this Commission, presented and adopted by the Board of Trustees in August of the same year, recommended that the main library building be made the central member of a group of

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PROPOSED LIBRARY GROUP AS SEEN FROM THE QUADRANGLES

nine buildings, which should include buildings for the Divinity School, the Law School, the Historical and Social Science Group, the Philosophy Group, the Classical Group, the Modern Language Group, and the Oriental Group; that each of these buildings contain a Departmental library for the departments housed in it; and that the buildings be so constructed that the reading-room of each Departmental library should be on approximately the same level with that of the central building and in easy communication with it by bridge or otherwise. The Commission also recommended that the central library building be erected in the center of the Midway frontage of the main quadrangle, flanked on the west by the buildings for Modern Languages and Classics, and on the east by those of the Historical and Social Science Group. The Haskell Oriental Museum had already been built. The Law Building was begun the following spring. The Divinity School was assigned space north of Haskell, and Philosophy and Psychology, north of the Law School.

Tentative plans for all the buildings of the Library Group as thus planned were drawn in connection with the preparation of the report of the Commission. Those of the Library itself were repeatedly restudied by the architects, Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, in the next six years, and submitted for criticism, not only to the Board of Trustees, but to many of the librarians of the country.

On the death of President Harper in January, 1906, there was a widespread feeling that there should be erected on the

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WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER MEMORIAL LIBRARY

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University Quadrangles some permanent and worthy memorial of the first President of the University, and it was soon decided that that memorial should take the form of a central library building erected in accordance with the plan which President Harper himself had taken part in shaping.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller promised to give three-fourths of whatever amount should be given for this purpose up to $800,000. To meet this offer $210,992.82 was subscribed and duly paid by over two thousand individual givers. These gifts and the interest accumulated before and during the process of building yielded $1,045,552. Of this sum $815,506 was spent upon the building and its furniture, and $216,000 (after deduction for some incidentals) set aside as an endowment fund for the physical maintenance of the building.

A HARPER TURRET

Ground was broken January 10, 1910, on the fourth anniversary of the death of President Harper. The cornerstone was laid June 14, 1910. The building was dedicated June 11, 1912, two years and five months from the breaking of ground. It was opened to the use of readers at the beginning of the Summer Quarter, Tuesday, June 18, 1912.

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The library is in 59th Street between Ellis and University avenues, and forms the south boundary of Harper Court. The building is 262 feet long and 81 feet wide. The highest point of the towers is 135 feet above the ground. The demand for beauty has been met in these towers, the east one being suggestive of the belfry of Christ Church Hall, Oxford.

In the carvings, both exterior and interior, in addition to the traditional designs characteristic of the Gothic architecture, much use has been made of the coats-of-arms of European, American, and Asiatic universities, and of the printers' marks of the most famous European printers. The following is a list of the universities and colleges whose coats-of-arms or seals are carved on the building, and of the inscriptions, arranged according to location:

South elevation.—Between the first- and second-story windows of the West Tower: west side: Toronto, McGill; center: Williams, Bowdoin, Amherst, Brown; east side: Dublin, Edinburgh.

Over the third-story window of the West Tower, from left to right: London, Leyden, Göttingen, Upsala, Aberdeen, Brussels, Paris, Berlin, Salamanca, Leipzig, Heidelberg, Geneva, Manchester, Vienna.

Over the third-story window of the East Tower, seven Oxford shields and seven Cambridge shields as follows: New College, Christ Church, Balliol, Oriel, Magdalen, Trinity, Oxford University; Cambridge University, Peterhouse, Pembroke, Kings, Trinity, Emmanuel, St. John's.

On the parapet over the central window of the Reading-Room: The University of Chicago.

North elevation.—Over the third-story windows: West Tower: Harvard, Northwestern, Indiana, Johns Hopkins, Minnesota, Michigan, Princeton; East Tower: Wisconsin, Denison, Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Vassar, California.

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THE BRIDGES, HARPER LIBRARY

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On the parapet over the Reading-Room are the coats-of-arms of Annapolis, The United States of America, West Point.

On the parapet over the center of the Reading-Room, north elevation, are the words: "Science, Art, Literature."

Over the central north entrance is the following inscription:

IN MEMORY OF
WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER
FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Over the second-story windows above the main entrance to the West Tower: Yale, Virginia, Illinois, Leland Stanford Junior.

Over the main entrance of the West Tower are the coats-of-arms of The University of Chicago and The United States of America.

Of the four entrances to Harper Library the one in the West Tower is treated architecturally as the principal one, for here, on the south wall near the door to the President's office, is the dedicatory tablet executed by Tiffany and given by the Class of 1912:

TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF
WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER
FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
BORN 1856 DIED 1906
THIS BUILDING WAS ERECTED
BY GIFTS OF THE FOUNDER OF THE UNIVERSITY
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND FACULTIES
ALUMNI STUDENTS AND OTHER FRIENDS
A.D. 1912

In the entrance hall of the West Tower printers' marks are carved on the stone corbels supporting the elaborately carved oak beams of the ceiling. On the south side they run from east to west, as follows: (1) The device of *Johann Froben*, Basle, the last years of the fifteenth century and the first quarter of the sixteenth. (Two hands holding upright a

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caduceus, on which is perched a bird. The two serpents are crowned.) *Froben.* (2) Device introduced by *Christopher Plantin* about the middle of the sixteenth century. (A pair of compasses directed by a hand.) The best known of several devices used by the famous Plantins of Antwerp, printers and publishers. *Labore et Constantia.* (3) Device of *Gerardus Wolsschatius*, Antwerp, first quarter of the seventeenth century. (An anchor held by two hands reaching from the clouds. The Greek letters Alpha and Omega—the beginning and the end—and Chi Rho, the first letters of the name of the Savior.) *Concordia.* (4) Device of *Marcus Amadorus*, Venice, 1569. (A stork.) *Vigilat nec Fatiscit.* On the north side the same series is repeated in the same order from west to east. To the right of the memorial tablet is the door of the President's office (Rooms W11, 13, 15, 17), in the anteroom of which hang historical photographs and portraits of Convocation orators. The door to the left leads to the two floors of underground steel stacks. Admission to the stacks can be secured on application to the Director. Beyond the doors in the east wall is the Harper Assembly Room, seating one hundred and

THE WEST ENTRANCE

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THE HARPER ENTRANCE HALL

sixty. Lecturers like Rabindranath Tagore and Abel Le Franc have addressed the University in this room. The other rooms on this floor are used as classrooms of the Departments of Philosophy, Political Economy, Political Science, History, and Sociology.

On the stairway in the west hall, halfway up the first flight appears the coat-of-arms of the University of Chicago. The second floor is devoted chiefly to library administration. Beside the elevator in the west tower is the reserve-book room. Across the hall (W21) is the acquisition department, and just east of it the cataloguing department, wherein is conducted the classification and labeling of new books and the reclassification, according to the Library of Congress system, of all books in possession of the University. Beyond the catalogue room are the offices of the Director and the Associate Director. The

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THE HARPER READING-ROOM

east end of this floor is given over to stackrooms and to the seminar rooms of the Departments of History, E20; Sociology, M26; Political Science and Political Economy, M28, which is used also as a faculty room. Rooms 22 and 24 are used as rare-book rooms and are also used by the classification division. Room M20 is a women's rest and conversation room.

From the hall on the third floor of the west tower, where there is a checkroom, entrance is had to the public card-catalogue and delivery room. By turning to the right one reaches by a passageway and bridge the Haskell Oriental Museum and Divinity Library. By turning sharply to the left beside the brass rail the visitor reaches the chief glory of the building, the main reading-room. It is 140 feet long and 53 feet wide and the highest point of the tile ceiling is 47 feet above the floor. There are seats for three hundred and sixty-four readers, and

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DETAIL OF WEST SCREEN, HARPER READING-ROOM

the open shelves afford room for commonly used reference books. The stone walls, the groined ceiling, and the window traceries give to the room a great dignity and beauty, which is enriched also by the carvings.

On the screen at the west end are the coats-of-arms of the following universities of the Western Hemisphere: Harvard, Yale, Johns Hopkins, Columbia, Michigan, Wisconsin, California, Chicago.

Above the screen, on the wall of the gallery, is the following inscription, carved in the stone: "Read not to contradict, nor to believe, but to weigh and consider" (Bacon). In the space above will ultimately be a mural painting.

On the screen at the east end are the coats-of-arms of the following universities of the Eastern Hemisphere: Oxford, Cambridge, Paris, Berlin, Petrograd, Bologna, Tokyo, Calcutta.

Above the screen, on the wall of the gallery, is the following inscription: "Whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for our learning" (Rom. 15:4). In the space above this there will be a mural painting.

On the corbels supporting the ceiling arches are printers' marks arranged on the north side from west to east, and on the south side from east to west, in the following order: (1) One of the devices used by the *Elzevirs* of Amsterdam. First used by Isaac Elzevir in 1620. (An elm tree over which a vine is growing; under it a hermit.) *Non Solus*. (2) Device of *William Caxton*, the first English printer, 1476–91. (3) Device of *Johannes Columbius*, Deventer, middle of seventeenth century. (An open book displayed on the breast of the Phoenix,

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DETAIL OF EAST SCREEN, HARPER READING-ROOM

and inscribed with the Greek letters Alpha and Omega.) *Renovabitur.* (4) Device of *Henning Grosse,* Leipzig, about the beginning of the seventeenth century. (Hercules with lion skin and club.) *Sic Itur ad Astra.* (5) Device of *Guillaume Rouille,* Lyons, 1545, to about 1590. (An eagle arising on a globe, two serpents.) *In Virtute et Fortuna.* (6) Device used by *Thomas Vantrollier,* London and Edinburgh, about 1565–1605; also by *John Norton,* London, beginning of seventeenth century. (An anchor held by a hand reaching from the clouds.) *Anchora Spei.* (7) Device by *Theodosius Rihelius,* Strasburg, third quarter of sixteenth century. (A winged woman). (8) Device introduced by *Aldus Manutius,* in 1502, founder of the great Venetian house of Aldus, which published books from about 1495 to the opening of the seventeenth century. In the ceiling itself the coat-of-arms of the University of Chicago, and the monogram HML (Harper Memorial Library) are repeated.

At the east end of the room are Philip Melanchthon's copy of Erasmus' comments on the New Testament and the George Morris Eckels collection of Cromwelliana.

Passing through the screen one finds on the right the reading-room for graduate students in the Historical Group in which hangs a portrait of the first head of the History Department, Hermann Eduard von Holst, painted by Karl Marr of Munich. Across the hall is the Manuscript Room (E30). A complete catalogue of manuscripts was issued in 1912 by the Curator of Manuscripts, Professor E. J. Goodspeed. The Butler-Gunsaulus collection of manuscripts, chiefly of Washington,

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Lincoln, Jefferson, etc., may be examined on application to the Director's office.

The passage beside the History Reading-Room leads by a bridge, from which there is (left) a view of Harper Court and (right) of the Women's Halls, to the Law Library, in the south end of which is the Periodical Room of the general library. An exit beside the Manuscript Room leads to the hallway of the East Tower. By the elevator or stairs access is had to E32 on the mezzanine floor, where is the Erskine M. Phelps collection of Napoleonana: portraits, busts, medals, orders, and personal relics, access to which may be secured on application at the desk of the History Reading-Room (E31) or at the Director's office (M20).

The fourth floor of the East Tower affords offices for the Department of Political Science (E42, 47) and Political Economy (E41), and the editorial office of the *Journal of Political Economy*, and a conversation room for men (E40).

The fifth floor of the East Tower is the headquarters of the Department of Sociology and the editorial office of the *American Journal of Sociology*, (E50, 52, 54) and the Department of Political Economy (E51, 53, 55, 57). In the East Tower the sixth floor is given over to the Department of History (E60, 61, 62, 63, 67). From this floor a stairway leads to the fan room and to the roof, access to which is possible only with the consent of the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds.

In the West Tower the third mezzanine floor contains a conversation room for men and affords access to the gallery of the Reading-Room. The fourth floor contains reading-rooms for the graduate students of the Modern Language Group, wherein is placed a portion of the Emil G. Hirsch-Bernays collection of German literature from the period of Lessing to 1800. The fifth floor affords offices for the Department of Philosophy and a reading-room for graduate students in that department. On the sixth floor is the office of the University Historian (W63).

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HASKELL ORIENTAL MUSEUM

In W62 is the Ebenezer S. Lane collection of 9,000 volumes in history, art, and literature, and in W60 the Durrett collection of southern and early western history.

29. HASKELL ORIENTAL MUSEUM

Haskell Oriental Museum, on the west side of Harper Court, is connected with the Library by a bridge and will be similarly connected with the Theological Building to the north. At the World's Fair in Chicago, 1893, great interest in religion was aroused by the so-called "World's Parliament of Religions" in which Rev. John Henry Barrows, D.D., of the First Presbyterian Church, was a moving spirit. Inspired by this interest, Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell, the widow of Frederick Haskell, a Chicago merchant and member of Dr. Barrows' church, founded the Haskell lectureship in Comparative Religion and

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a little later added another $20,000 to found the Barrows Lectures in India in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and some other chief cities of Hindustan where a large number of educated Hindus are familiar with the English language. These lectures are given every three years. An interest in the Orient also led to the gift of Haskell Oriental Museum—one of the first buildings dedicated to Oriental studies. July 1, 1895, the first public cornerstone exercises of the University were held when the stone of this building was laid. It bears inscriptions in Greek, Latin, and Hebrew:

Greek: He was the true light that coming into the world enlighteneth every man.

Latin: Light out of the east.

Hebrew: The entrance of thy words giveth light.

On the first floor the north half of the building is given over to the Haskell Assembly Room where the Haskell Lectures have been delivered. This room was used by President Harper for his Sunday-morning Bible classes. Here his body lay in state the day before his funeral. The four recitation rooms on this floor are used by the Divinity School. The south end of the building, formerly the President's office, is until the erection of the Theological Building, the office of the Dean of the Divinity School. Here also are professorial offices and the office of the American Institute of Sacred Literature.

On the second floor at the north end is the office of the Museum Director, Professor James H. Breasted. In the north museum and the south museum on this floor, in the corridors and in the south museum on the top floor are the collections.

The biblical collection includes the usual reproductions, casts, maps, models, and photographs illustrating Palestine and other Bible lands. As far as possible, collected and original matter illustrative of oriental life, ancient and modern, is being installed.

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The comparative-religion collection comprises chiefly a large loan collection of cultus-implements illustrative of Japanese Shinto and Buddhism, and of Hinduism, made, during a long residence in the East, by Dr. Edmund Buckley. This Shinto collection is both complete and unique. The entire collection numbers about four hundred articles. Six antique Indian paintings from Calcutta illustrating Buddhism were given by Mr. Martin A. Ryerson.

The Assyrian collection is made up of a series of casts, chiefly from originals in the British Museum; but it includes also a collection of cuneiform tablets and original documents numbering about one thousand. A gift of similar material was contributed by Mr. R. Campbell Thompson.

The Egyptian collection, the largest in the Museum, embraces nearly ten thousand original monuments, from all the great epochs of Egyptian history. They have come chiefly from the excavations of Petrie, Quibell, and Naville, besides a collection made in the Nile Valley for the University by the Director in 1894–95. Most notable is the series of about two thousand ancient oriental weights collected by the Egypt Exploration Fund and presented to the Museum. There is also a large collection of casts and photographs.

THE THEOLOGICAL BUILDING

The Divinity School of the University of Chicago perpetuates the Baptist Union Theological Seminary, an institution originally established and still controlled by the corporation known as "The Baptist Theological Union located at Chicago." The institution was fully organized in 1867, and for twenty-five years enjoyed an uninterrupted prosperity. When Mr. Rockefeller made his first subscription of $1,000,000 to the University, he made it a condition of the gift that the Seminary should become the Divinity School of the University. In order to realize this condition he further stipulated that $100,000 of

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his subscription should be used for the erection of a building for the Seminary on the University Campus, and that $100,000 of it should be set apart for the further endowment of the Seminary. In keeping with these requirements Articles of Agreement were entered into between the boards of the two institutions by which the Theological Seminary became the Divinity School of the University of Chicago.

For theological instruction including the work of the Divinity School and the seminaries and houses affiliated with the University, a gift of $200,000 was announced in March, 1916. Ground was broken June 6, 1916, in the central quadrangle, north of Haskell Oriental Museum at the celebration of the Fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Divinity School.

HARPER COURT

Harper Court is bounded by the William Rainey Harper Memorial Library, the Law School, and Julius Rosenwald Hall, Haskell Oriental Museum and the new Theological Building. It is expected in the center to place a bronze statue of President Harper. The Court when used for Convocation affords seating space for over 5,000 persons. The locusts, planted in 1892, will ultimately be replaced by elms in conformity with the general scheme of planting.

30. THE CLASSICS BUILDING: HIRAM KELLY MEMORIAL

The Classics Building, at the corner of East 59th Street and Ellis Avenue, almost the spot where ground was broken in 1891, is the "Hiram Kelly Memorial," for which Mrs. Hiram Kelly, the donor of Kelly Hall and Green Hall, bequeathed a fund of $150,000. The cornerstone was laid by Professor Frank Bigelow Tarbell, June 9, 1914, when Professor William Gardner Hale delivered an address. The building was finished in

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CLASSICS BUILDING: HIRAM KELLY MEMORIAL

March, 1915, and occupied at the opening of the Spring Quarter. It was designed by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge.

On the ground floor are six classrooms and an assembly room for public lectures. Book stacks occupy the rest of the space on this floor and the corresponding space on the two floors above, as well as the entire basement. On the second floor are offices of professors in the Departments of the Classical Group, a men's Common Room and a women's Common Room. Each Common Room, about forty by eighteen feet, contain a fireplace, appropriate furniture, and a kitchenette for the preparation and serving of light refreshments. Each room is equipped, moreover, for stereopticon lectures and blackboard demonstrations, the blackboards being hidden behind the paneled walls. For large gatherings the two rooms can be thrown into one by means of concealed doors. On the third floor are rooms

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for Paleography and Epigraphy, the Department of the History of Art, the Library Adviser, and the main reading-room. This last is the chief architectural feature of the interior. Its size is forty by forty-eight feet exclusive of an alcove, eight by forty feet. The room is two stories in height and has a hammer-beam roof. On carved wooden shields are the names and arms of Erasmus and Sir Thomas More. The reproductions, in marble and bronze, of classical busts are the gift of Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus. The museum room, thirty-three by eighty-three feet, the editorial office of *Classical Philology*, and some additional staff offices are on the fourth floor.

The Classics Building is the west unit of the Midway group, of which the Harper Memorial Library is the central feature. Architecturally the building conforms to the spirit of the Harper Library. The fine proportions and graceful windows, and especially the loggia above the main entrance from the Quadrangle, contribute to the artistic success of the building.

Further interest is given the structure by the stone carvings. On the north elevation at the right of the main entrance is a copy of an antique head now in the Louvre; and at the left a copy of the so-called Seneca. Directly above the tracery work in the loggia is the coat-of-arms of the University of Chicago. In the corners just above the loggia are carved illustrations of Aesop's fable of The Fox and the Crow. At the left, other subjects from the fables appear in this order: The Old Hound, The Lion and the Bulls, The Fox and the Crow, The Wolf and the Sheep, The Fox and the Crane, The Old Hound, The Lion and the Bulls, The Fox and the Crane, and The Lion and the Mouse. High above the loggia is a grotesque mask. At the base of the oriel is a carving of Hercules and the Dogs.

On the east side, at the decorative window in the first story, are heads of Demosthenes and Sophocles.

On the south elevation the carvings under the oriels represent, from east to west, Hercules and the Dogs, Menelaus,

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Classics Building South Divinity Hall

IN THE GRADUATE QUADRANGLE

Hercules and the Lion. The carved heads at the central windows in the first story are, from east to west, Homer, Cicero, Socrates, Plato. In the cornice is continued, from east to west, the series from Aesop's fables: The Wolf and the Sheep, The Fox and the Crane, The Old Hound, The Lion and the Bulls, The Fox and the Crane, The Lion and the Mouse,

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The Fox and the Crow, The Lion, the Bear, and the Fox, The Fox and the Crane, The Wolf and the Sheep, The Dog in the Manger, The Ass's Shadow, The Lion and the Mouse, The Fox and the Crow, The Wolf and the Sheep.

On the west elevation the carving on the lower part of the oriel represents a faun. In the cornice are, from south to north, these subjects: The Fox and the Crow, The Lion and the Mouse, The Fox and the Crane, The Lion and the Bulls, The Old Hound, The Fox and the Crane, The Wolf and the Sheep.

31. GREENWOOD HALL

Greenwood Hall at 6030 Greenwood Avenue is an apartment building which in 1909 was transformed into a residence for fifty-one women.

THE WOMEN'S QUADRANGLE

The Women's Quadrangle is so named because of the Women's Halls on the east side of this space. It is inclosed also by Walker Museum, Julius Rosenwald Hall, and the Law Building. It is the scene of receptions and garden parties; it has been used also for Convocation and for out-of-door theatrical exhibitions.

32. NANCY FOSTER HALL

Nancy Foster Hall, a residence hall for women at the northwest corner of 59th Street and University Avenue, was the outcome of President Harper's presentation to the Chicago Woman's Club of the need for provision for women students. This, one of the earliest gifts of Chicago citizens, seemed to stamp with approval the University attitude toward women. Mrs. Nancy Foster was the daughter of Deacon John Smith of Elm Hill, Peterboro, New Hampshire. In 1840 she came to Chicago as the wife of Dr. John H. Foster and lived in Lake Street, later in Madison Street. Just before the Civil War they moved to Belden Avenue and Clark Street to a house

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THE WOMEN'S HALLS

which was perhaps the last one burned in the great fire. After Dr. Foster died in 1874, Mrs. Foster made her home with her daughter, Mrs. George Adams, through whom she made her gifts to the University. Mrs. Foster felt that the hall itself was only her initial gift; and so she and Mrs. Adams sought to furnish the house, not only comfortably, but with taste—giving now a piano or grandfather's clock, now rugs, tables, or etchings—so that the sixty-eight residents in the house might not live in a "dormitory," but in a refined, dignified, comfortable home. The spirit of Mrs. Foster's gifts has been continued in the life of the house by the Head and the members.

Visitors ring at the front door and are admitted to the parlors on the first floor. Above the fireplace in the Seniors' dining-room is a portrait by William M. Chase of the first Head of Foster House, Professor Myra Reynolds. Above the

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fireplace in the living-room is a portrait by Anna Klumpke of Mrs. Nancy Foster.

33. KELLY HALL

Kelly Hall, a residence hall for women, was the first gift of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Kelly, donor also of Green Hall in memory of her parents (*see* Green Hall) and the Hiram Kelly Memorial (*see* Classics Building). Mrs. Kelly was married to Hiram Kelly in 1860 and went by way of steamer and the Panama Railway to live in Sacramento, California, where Mr. Kelly had a general store, fitting out miners and mine mills. His was a large business with branches in Virginia City and Carson City. During these years the Kellys were neighbors of C. P. Huntington, Leland Stanford, and Charles Crocker, interested in the new railways, who sought to have Mr. Kelly join them. He, however, decided in 1865 to return to the East. So sick that he could not speak, Mr. Kelly was carried for eleven days across the Isthmus of Nicaragua while Mrs. Kelly walked beside him through the dense growth. The rest of their lives, except for a foreign tour, they spent in Chicago. Mr. Kelly died in 1889, soon after occupying a new home in Prairie Avenue. Mrs. Kelly died in 1904. The hall houses 42 students. It was first occupied October 1, 1893. Visitors ring at the front door.

34. GREEN HALL

Green Hall, a residence hall for women, bears the name of the parents of the donor, Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly (*see* Kelly Hall). Her father, Turpin Green, was a son of Caleb Green, a cousin of General Nathaniel Green of Revolutionary fame. Her mother, Martha, was daughter of another Revolutionary soldier. Both were Baptists and both were widely known for their benevolence. Their daughter presented, May 17, 1898, $50,000 for the hall, which was opened January 1, 1899. The Dean of Women, Professor Marion Talbot, is Head of the

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House. Visitors ring at the front door and are admitted to the parlors on the first floor.

35. BEECHER HALL

Beecher Hall, a residence hall for women, was erected by Mrs. Jerome Beecher as a memorial to her husband who was one of the earliest of Chicago citizens to contribute to the first fund for a university. The hall is in size like Kelly Hall, erected at the same time and opened October 1, 1893. Admission to the parlors on the first floor may be secured by ringing the bell at the front door. A portrait of Mrs. Beecher is above the fireplace in the dining-room.

THE QUADRANGLE CLUB

At the southeast corner of Fifty-eighth Street and University Avenue is the Quadrangle Club. Although a separate corporation, it is closely identified with the University through its membership, which is made up chiefly of persons connected with the University. The building was erected by C. B. Atwood who designed the Fine Arts Building of the World's Columbian Exposition, which has long stood in Jackson Park as the Field Museum; the east portion of the structure was planned by Howard Van Doren Shaw. The club, organized in 1893, will soon, it is hoped, occupy a building to be erected by the University at the southeast corner of Fifty-seventh Street and University Avenue.

36. LEXINGTON HALL

When in 1902 separate instruction for Junior College men and women was inaugurated, men were assigned to the building discarded by the School of Education and a new temporary structure was erected for women. Like Ellis Hall it was named for the adjacent street, now called University Avenue. It has

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LEXINGTON HALL

been occupied since the Spring Quarter, 1903. Until the opening of Ida Noyes Hall the structure in its 14 rooms provided an office and dining-room for the Women's Commons, headquarters for the Young Women's Christian League, the Neighborhood Clubs, and Spelman House, an organization of undergraduate women. Adjacent are a small athletic field and a gymnasium, which in its present dilapidated state is said to illustrate better than any of the steel buildings on the campus the Gothic architects' use of buttresses!

37. THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE

At the southeast corner of 59th Street and University Avenue is the residence erected in 1895 for the President of the University. It was designed by Henry Ives Cobb.

THE SITE OF THE CHAPEL

In presenting his final gift of $10,000,000, the Founder directed that the amount of $1,500,000 should be devoted to a chapel which "dominant in its architecture, may proclaim that the University in its ideal is dominated by the spirit of religion."

In the original sketch for the University buildings it was proposed to place the chapel in the central quadrangle at 58th Street and University Avenue. With the changes in campus arrangements which have given the University possession of

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THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE

the frontage on both sides of the Midway from Cottage Grove Avenue on the west to Dorchester Avenue on the east, a distance of three-quarters of a mile, it has become apparent that the chapel to dominate the future and more complete group of University buildings must be on the Midway. It is now proposed, therefore, to devote the entire block from University Avenue to Woodlawn Avenue and from 58th to 59th Street to this purpose.

38. IDA NOYES HALL

Ida E. S. Noyes was born in the state of New York, of New England ancestry. When she was very young her parents moved to Iowa. From the Iowa State College she was graduated, as was her future husband, La Verne Noyes. In her college course she developed that clearness and accuracy in

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IDA NOYES HALL

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FIFTY-NINTH STREET, IDA NOYES HALL

thinking to which, with her wit and cheerfulness, was largely due her power for leadership. In college, too, was exhibited her talent as an artistic reader, actor, and public speaker. Above all, her fellow-students praised her on account of her generous sympathy for the misunderstood and unfortunate, and for her superb democracy. A fondness for books and writing, especially verse, persisted in later years, along with faithful attention to more serious writing and books—the business letters which largely made for her husband's early achievement and the ledgers which measured that success. A love of painting led her to study for several years in the Art Institute and the Julian Studios in Paris. A love of country led her to intelligent devotion to the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, especially the Department of Patriotic Education. As a memorial to such a woman—

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winning in personality, a lover of literature and art, wise in philanthropy, democratic in friendship, skilful in leadership, devoted to her home and her country—Ida Noyes Hall is dedicated to the life of the women of the University of Chicago.

Ida Noyes Hall is the gift of Mr. La Verne Noyes. The building, or rather group of buildings—for it comprises the functions performed for the men by the Frank Dickinson Bartlett Gymnasium, the Reynolds Club, and Hutchinson Commons—is more domestic in feeling than some of the formal English Gothic buildings of the University, and gives the effect of a large Tudor House. The architects are Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge.

The main portion of the building has a frontage of 240 feet on 59th Street between Woodlawn and Kimbark avenues. Space enough is left at each end for an addition, or for a connecting building, as need may suggest. Ground was broken November 19, 1914, and the cornerstone was laid by Mr. Noyes April 17, 1915. The building was dedicated in June, 1916.

From the paneled and beamed main hall on the first floor doors on the right lead to the refectory, a room 89 feet by 44 feet and 18 feet high, seating 300 persons. On the ceiling beams are stucco decorations and carved figures surmount the wall panels. Adjoining this room are the kitchens and service rooms of the commons. In the main hall directly opposite the chief entrance are the doors to the exercising floor of the gymnasium. A door in the northwest corner of the gymnasium opens into the natatorium, finished in buff tiles with a swimming-pool 60×24 feet, with skylight, and windows opening into the cloister garden. Steps from the swimming-pool lead to the dressing-rooms below, and a door opens into the cloister. Returning to the main hall, one finds on the west side of the hall the door to the cloister, a checkroom, and steps leading to the common room. Here there is a tea alcove with kitchenette;

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IDA NOYES HALL
(From the North)

and beyond the common room is the library, with a dedicatory inscription and the University arms carved above the oak mantel. Again returning to the main hall, one finds on the south side the office of the building and on either side of the main stairway steps leading to the basement.

In the basement the space under the gymnasium is devoted to dressing-rooms and shower baths. The space under the refectory is given over to lockers and drying-rooms. The west part of the basement contains a large game room, two bowling alleys, locker- and retiring-rooms.

On the second floor reached by the main stairway there is a memorial room in the center of the building containing portraits of Mr. and Mrs. La Verne Noyes and adjoining it to the north a trophy-room which opens directly on the spectators' gallery of the gymnasium. The east wing is devoted to parlors for various social purposes. Parlor B is the headquarters of alumnae and graduate women. Parlor D is the Young Women's Christian League room. The rooms west of the memorial hall are those of the Department of Physical Culture. On the right are the rooms of the examining physician. The offices of members of the instructional staff are to the left. The Director's office is next to the large west room devoted to corrective gymnastics.

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SCAMMON COURT

The hall of the third floor is the foyer of the assembly hall to the right. To the left is a large sun parlor opening on a south roof-garden overlooking the Midway. North of the sun parlor is a large room in which are the offices of student organizations. At the west end of the floor are two parlors. From this floor also there is access to the roof of the gymnasium overlooking the cloister, the playing field, and the outdoor theater.

SCAMMON COURT

The block bounded by 58th and 59th streets, Kimbark and Kenwood avenues is occupied by the buildings of the School of Education—Emmons Blaine Hall, the University High School Boys' Club, Kimbark Hall, the Gymnasium, and Henry Holmes Belfield Hall—grouped around Scammon Court and south of Scammon Gardens. On the towers in the southwest

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and southeast corners of the court are bronze tablets with an inscription:

SCAMMON COURT
THIS ENCLOSURE IS NAMED IN MEMORY OF
A PUBLIC SPIRITED CITIZEN OF CHICAGO
AND A LIBERAL FRIEND OF EDUCATION
JONATHAN YOUNG SCAMMON
1812–1890
AND IN RECOGNITION OF THE GENEROSITY
OF HIS WIDOW
MARIA SHELDON SCAMMON

J. Young Scammon is a name continually recurring in the annals of the city of Chicago. A successful banker, he devoted himself to all sorts of civic enterprises: he was one of those to organize the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and he was one of the committee which brought about the organization of the South Park System. "A liberal friend of education," he proved himself in his long service as a trustee of the old University of Chicago, to which he gave the Dearborn Observatory. The Scammon residence occupied the site of the School of Education buildings. In presenting the land, Mrs. Scammon decreed that the Scammon Gardens should always remain such. In addition to facilities for horticulture it offers opportunity for bee-keeping, the study and care of trees, and for the location of outdoor plays and other forms of entertainment.

39. EMMONS BLAINE HALL

The School of Education of the University of Chicago was formed by the consolidation with the University of Chicago of several institutions. The Chicago Institute, founded by Mrs. Emmons Blaine—although at the dedication of the new buildings, Mrs. Blaine modestly said: "I did not found it, I simply found it"—and presided over by the late Colonel Francis W. Parker, became a part of the University in 1901. The Laboratory School of the Department of Education in the

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EMMONS BLAINE HALL

University, the founder and director of which was Professor John Dewey, formerly Head of the Department of Philosophy and Education in the University of Chicago, had for some years prior to the date above mentioned been intimately related to the Department of Education in the University. The South Side Academy, the Dean of which was Dr. William B. Owen, was united with the Chicago Manual Training School, whose head for many years was Dr. Henry Holmes Belfield, to form the University High School in 1903. There is, therefore, gathered within the School of Education a complete school system—kindergarten, elementary school, high school, college, and graduate department—with opportunities for training teachers under the most favorable educational surroundings, and with all the privileges of a great university. The fundamental purpose of this School of Education is to organize

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education on a scientific basis and to equip students with a knowledge of the principles of educational psychology, school organization, and methods, and to give them a survey of the historical development of educational institutions so that they shall be prepared to carry on educational work in an independent and scientific manner. The various schools are organized so as to furnish the largest opportunity for experiment and observation.

For the Chicago Institute Mrs. Blaine had caused James Gamble Rogers to prepare plans, and after the consolidation of the Institute with the University, Mr. Rogers was retained to build the new home of the School of Education. The buildings are erected about a court with low buildings east and west of the court to permit ventilation by the prevailing southwest winds in summer. To increase privacy the buildings are set upon a terrace. The Midway frontage is 350 feet and the greatest depth from north to south is 162 feet. The building was erected by Anita McCormick Blaine in memory of her husband, Emmons Blaine, a son of James G. Blaine. Ground was broken in the autumn of 1901 and the building was finished and occupied in October 1903, although it was not formally dedicated until May 1, 1904.

The room numbers begin at the left of the Midway entrance and continue around the quadrangle. Rooms 100 to 199 are on the first floor; 200 to 299 on the second floor; 300 to 399 on the third floor, and 400 to 499 on the fourth floor. Rooms on the upper floors may be reached by taking the elevator in the west corridor. To reach rooms on the fourth floor, leave the elevator at the third, and take the west stairs to Room 415, and the east stairs to the Lunch Room. The Lunch Room on the fourth floor is open to visitors between the hours of 11:30 A.M. and 1:30 P.M.

The first grades are in session from 8:45 A.M. to 12:00 M.; the second and third grades from 8:45 A.M. to 2:30 P.M.; the

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fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh grades, from 8:45 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. There are intermissions from 9:40–9:45 A.M., from 10:45–11:00 A.M., and from 12:00–1:00 P.M. During a part of the noon intermission, from 12:30–12:50 P.M., the three gymnasiums are open for free play and games under the supervision of the members of the Physical Education Department.

Twice a week the grades assemble in two sections for opening exercises in Room 214. Grades I, II, III, and IV meet on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 8:45 to 9:05 A.M. Grades V, VI, and VII meet at the same hour on Wednesdays and Fridays.

The offices of the Director of the School of Education, the Dean of the College of Education, and the Principal of the Elementary School are at the main entrance of the building.

The Elementary School welcomes visitors to its classes at all times. Programs of the work may be obtained in the Dean's Office, Room 100, and in the office of the Elementary School, Room 301A. Since visitors usually come to inspect the actual work of the School, teachers and pupils will continue the class exercises without formally greeting those who enter the rooms. This, however, indicates no lack of cordiality on the part of the School. In order that guests may see the School to the best advantage, they are requested to observe the following rules: (1) Please refrain from conversation while in session rooms. (2) Please enter at the door upon which the program is posted. (3) Unless imperative, please do not leave the rooms until the close of the recitation.

40. HIGH SCHOOL GYMNASIUM

The High School Gymnasium is a one-story structure in the center of Scammon Court, divided into two rooms, each 60×36 feet with adjoining rooms for offices, dressing, lockers, and showers. The south room is used for apparatus work; the north one is used for games. For outdoor sports the Ele-

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BELFIELD HALL KIMBARK HALL BOYS' CLUB

mentary School uses Jackman Field, named for the late principal of the Elementary School; and the High School uses a field south of the Midway between University and Greenwood avenues.

41. KIMBARK HALL

Kimbark Hall, at 5825 Kimbark Avenue, is an apartment building transformed for the purposes of the University High School. On the first and second floors are eleven classrooms; on the third are sewing-rooms for the Department of Household Art, and a restroom for the girls of the high school organized as a Girls' Club. Several rooms on the third and fourth floors are used as private studies for high-school teachers.

42. HENRY HOLMES BELFIELD HALL

The University High School, opened October 1, 1903, was formed by the union of the Chicago Manual Training School and the South Side Academy. The South Side Academy was founded in 1892, and was conducted as a private institution

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SCAMMON GARDENS AND BELFIELD HALL

until 1897. In that year the control of the school passed into the hands of the University of Chicago, with which for some years it had been closely connected as an affiliated institution. The Chicago Manual Training School was founded by the Commercial Club of Chicago. Its history dates from the regular monthly meeting of the Club held March 23, 1882, at which the necessary funds were subscribed, and a committee appointed to propose a plan for the organization of the school. The Chicago Manual Training School Association, composed exclusively of members of the Commercial Club, was incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinios, April 19, 1883, and the control of the school was vested in a Board of Trustees, nine in number, elected by the Association. The regular school exercises began February 4, 1884, and the dedicatory exercises were held June 19, following. The first class was graduated June 24, 1886. This school, which was endowed by John Crerar with the sum of $50,000, and which occupied a valuable site at Twelfth Street and Michigan Avenue, was the first independent manual-training school in the United States.

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The school was incorporated in the University of Chicago, May 25, 1897. In the spring of 1901, when the Chicago Institute, founded by Mrs. Emmons Blaine, became the School of Education of the University of Chicago, the University announced the intention of removing the Chicago Manual Training School to the grounds of the University. The new building was begun in the spring of 1903. The cornerstone was laid June 17 of that year.

In 1909 the trustees of the University named the Manual Training Building Henry Holmes Belfield Hall in memory of the man who, since its establishment in 1882, had been principal of the Chicago Manual Training School and who, after the incorporation of that school in the University High School, continued as Dean until his retirement in 1908 after twenty-six years of service. In the west entrance hall is a bronze memorial tablet bearing a protrait of Mr. Belfield and an inscription:

TO THE MEMORY OF

1837 HENRY HOLMES BELFIELD 1912

SOLDIER EDUCATOR CITIZEN

THIS TABLET IS ERECTED BY HIS FRIENDS THE ALUMNI

OF THE CHICAGO MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL

Belfield Hall is 350 feet long and 65 feet wide. The two ends are three stories in height and the shops between are one story high and are lighted by a saw-tooth roof. Here are well-equipped wood shops, a forge shop, a foundry, a machine shop, and drawing-rooms. The High School Office is at the east end.

YERKES OBSERVATORY

The Yerkes Observatory is at Williams Bay, Wisconsin, 76 miles from Chicago on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Additional railway facilities are obtained by the trolley line terminating at the head of Lake Geneva (at Fontana), two

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YERKES OBSERVATORY

miles from the observatory, which connects with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway (Chicago and Madison line) at Walworth, Wisconsin, and with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway (main line to Minneapolis) at Harvard, Illinois, 12 miles distant. Visitors are admitted on Saturday in summer. A special illustrated guidebook to the Observatory has been prepared by the Director, Professor E. B. Frost, and may be secured at the Observatory or at the University Press.

Charles T. Yerkes, a keen business man of Chicago, agreed in 1892 to finance a plan to buy two glass disks of 42-inches diameter which had been cast by Mantois of Paris. Mr. Yerkes also agreed to have Alvan Clark & Sons finish the disks and have Warner & Swazey of Cleveland construct a mounting. So the great refractor of the University, a 40-inch telescope, the length of which is 63½ feet, was secured. In addition to

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this, there is a very interesting and full equipment of other telescopes and apparatus described in the aforesaid special guidebook. The building itself was designed by Henry Ives Cobb in accordance with the plans of Professor George E. Hale, the first Director of the Observatory. It is a Romanesque structure of brown Roman brick with terra cotta ornaments. It is in the shape of a Latin cross 326 feet long. The Observatory is used only by members of the departmental staff and advanced research students; elementary instruction is given within the quadrangles.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

In 1898 Mrs. Emmons Blaine agreed to give $5,000 annually for five years to provide college courses at a center convenient for teachers in the Chicago Public Schools. Thus the University of Chicago College for Teachers became in 1900 University College offering instruction in the center of the city to all persons interested. In 1905–6 the work downtown was for lack of funds abandoned and the classes continued at the quadrangles. In 1908 quarters were again secured in the center of the city, 80 East Randolph Street, opposite the Chicago Public Library. During the college year 1914–15 courses were given by 41 instructors. There were 3,141 registrations by 1212 different students.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE

IN AFFILIATION WITH

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Rush Medical College, one of the oldest institutions of learning in the Northwest, was affiliated with the University of Chicago in 1898. The College is situated in West Harrison Street, between Hermitage Avenue and Wood Street, and can be reached by any of the trains of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway, the Marshfield Avenue station of which is three blocks east of the College; by the Ogden Avenue and Van Buren Street electric lines, which cross Wood Street two blocks north of the College; or by the Harrison Street electric car line, which runs on West Harrison Street.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO SETTLEMENT

"Back of the Yards"—the Union Stock Yards—at 4630 Gross Avenue, is the University of Chicago Settlement, established by the Philanthropic Committee of the Christian Union of the University. The Head Resident, Miss Mary McDowell, and twenty-six other residents, have here conducted a notable civic work, in which they have been assisted by students, alumni, and members of the Faculties. These and all members of the University heartily agree with the sentiment lustily voiced by Settlement children in their yell:

One, two, three! Who are we?
We are the members of the Universitee!

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THE COAT-OF-ARMS

The coat-of-arms of the University of Chicago is shown upon the cover of this Guide Book. It was adopted by the Board of Trustees, August 15, 1910. To secure a heraldic design in accordance with the best precedents it was first needful to establish heraldic bearings to be incorporated in the seal. For an academic institution a book is a frequent and appropriate charge. Since the coat-of-arms, however, is for the purpose of identifying the owner and not to symbolize his origin, achievements, and aspirations, a less frequent charge must be used. The phoenix, an eagle-shaped bird, arising from flames is an infrequent charge. The combination of the phoenix and book is uncommon. Another problem in the making of a coat-of-arms is the choice of colors. The best shields rarely display more than two. Because in heraldry mixed and muddy colors have a special use and connotation, the athletic color, maroon, has not been used. The phoenix and book are, therefore, shown in the heraldic equivalent of maroon and white—gules and argent. In the first form of the coat-of-arms the book was placed upon the breast of the phoenix. It is so carved in many places in Harper Memorial Library. Further study of the design resulted in the decision to separate the book and the phoenix. The coat-of-arms of the University of Chicago is, therefore: argent, a phoenix displayed gules, langued azure, in flame proper. On a chief gules, a book expanded proper, edged and bound or. On dexter page of book the words, *Crescat Scientia*, inscribed, 3 lines in pesse sable. On sinister page the words, *Vita Excolatur*, inscribed, 3 lines in pesse sable.

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